PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
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The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN 1918—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

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VOL. IX NO. 4 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

	Steamers.		Tons
5th Mar.	CALEDONIA (b)	..	7,572
12th "	DONGOLA	..	8,056
19th "	CHINA (a)	..	7,952
26th "	NARKUNDA (a)	..	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	..	8,997
10th "	CALEDONIA (b)	..	7,572
16th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	..	10,902
30th "	SOMALI	..	6,791
7th May	SICILIA	..	6,702
14th "	WALDERA	..	158,25
21st "	MOREA (a)	..	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA (b)	..	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 56 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only,

Date	Steamers	Tons
20th April	MASSOBRA ..	8,288
20th May	MANDALLA ..	8,746

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
9th March	DUNERA ..	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong & Shanghai
"	MOREA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date out	Steamers.	
11th March	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
7th "	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
6th "	PURNEA	Busrah direct.
9th "	CHAKDARA	Do.
9th "	TAROBA	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
(a) Kawachi Maru	J. Tsuji	5879	18th Feb.	5th Mar.
Tsushima "	Y. Okuno	6746	8th Mar.	20th "
(b) Tombura "	J. Wada	3821	17th "	24th "
Delagoa "	A. Kusakari	7148	19th "	29th "
Tenyo Maru "	M. Kitamura	4021	4th Apr.	16th Apr.

(a) This steamer has 3rd class accomodation.
(b) These steamers arrive from New York and sail for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

K. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	28th Feb	6th Mar.
Indo Maru.	S. Arai	27th Feb	10th Mar.
Sam Maru	S. Kondo	25th Mar.	6th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Kasado Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	13th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

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THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
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2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
5. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
6. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
7. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
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Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans and Credits granted. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 19TH MAY, 1894.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,80,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,08,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,859	4	8

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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Commission to canvassers.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

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In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

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Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Madras.
B. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

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Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £500,000
Reserve Fund (Equally with Paid-up Share holders) £500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,000,000

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The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
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Calcutta	Bombay	
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Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

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Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
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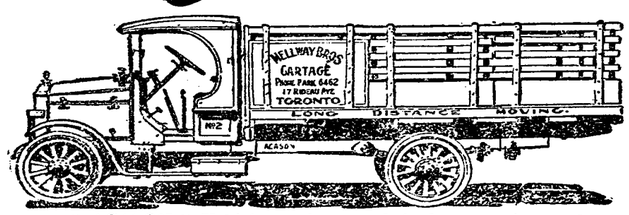

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THE GREAT POET DEVOTEE OF SHRI KRISHNA.
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Four Shows daily at:
TO-NIGHT
3-30 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
The Final Instalment
of our Popular Serial
TRAILED BY THREE
together with a side-splitting Comic
DOG CATCHES LOVE.
a really entertaining programme
Watch For
Interesting announcement for the Next Week

THE EXCELSIOR
The Latest from England
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
EASTERN TOUR LD. Present THEIR NEW ENGLISH COMPANY
THE
"Wraggle Taggle"
Direct from their recent successes from England
In Musical Comedy
and
Variety
FOURTH CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM-TODAY
Reduced Price Matinee
Next Sunday 13th March at 5-30 p. m.
Plan at Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m. at 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p.m,
May Allison
in
Her Best Metro Comedy
"In for thirty days"
"Around the Town"
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INAUGURATES THE CHAMBER OF INDIAN PRINCES AT DELHI.

The Excelsior
Sat, 12th March at 9-30 p.m.
Sat. 12th March at 9-30 p m.
The Renowned Brothers
Two Great Artists
Leo and Jan
CHERNIASKY
CHERNIASKY
CHERNIASKY
Violinist and Painist
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m,
Special Holiday Matinee at 4-30 p.m.
A Vigorous Western Master Picture
"LAHOMA"
A Drama of the Early Days in Oklahoma
A throbbing play of the frontier land where danger walked hand in hand with romance.
"DRINK HEARTY"
A Rollicking Comedy Featuring Pollard.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
"THE BUTTERFLY MAN"
Starring
LEW CODY
The most Versatile actor of the Screen
in
A whimsical drama of Frivolous Wives and Jealous Sweethearts.
PATHE GAZETTE.
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD
LIVE AND LEARN
by
"SNUB POLLARD"
TIME
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinees Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
Popular Price
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

The Empire
To-day 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
MAY McAVOY
and
BRUCE GORDON
in
"THE HOUSE OF THE TOLLING BELL"
A Blackton Production.
The power of superstition and the ingenious devilry of a disappointed lover could not break the spirit of this girl or arouse the spectre of fear in the heart of her courageous hero.
Special Holiday Matinee at 4-30 p.m.

Madan Theatres Ld. Attractions.
THE EMPRESS
COMMG. NEXT SAT. 12th MARCH
COMMG. NEXT SAT. 12th MARCH
"SHIVRATRI"
"SHIVRATRI"
Powerful Pouranic Play in 6 Parts
Featuring
The Famous Italian Artistes
SIGNOR and SIGNORINA MANELLI
and powerful Bengal cast
including
CALCUTTA LEADING ACTRESSES

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS
present
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
A Magnificent Photo-Drama of the Middle Ages.
"The Power of the Borgias"
(6 Reels—7,000 feet.)
All the pomp and splendour of the Ancient Eternal City revised with Strictest Chronological Accuracy—the Power and Tyranny of Fifteenth Century Papacy represented with vivid and startling force—the terror and the domination of the fearful Borgias described in a heart-appealing manner.
"The Power of the Borgias"
A Photo-Drama of unusual Grandeur and Sumptuousness!
The election of the Pope—the bartering of the Votes—the craftiness of the Cardinals—Sumptuous feasts at the Vatican—the State ball five centuries ago—all these portray in a manner that will absolutely spell-bound you.
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)
Two Prize Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m (S.T.) on account of Maha Shivratri Holiday. Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

COLLARS:—
Glazed, ironed turned by Mashinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

MADE FROM **PURE GRAPES.**
REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
Since
1738
Can be had of all dealers.
Sole Agents:
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co
BOMBAY.
Sole Agents. N. WALTERS & Co.
Princess Dock, Bombay.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS VALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. Viz. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced BILL CLERKS. Apply Messrs. MULLA and MULLA. C8544

WANTED.—A TYPIST, experienced salary Rs. 40 to 50 Apply to Box No. 1880 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2609

WANTED—STENO-TYPIST, preferably a lady. Apply at first instance to Box No. 1897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8552

WANTED—QUALIFIED MOTOR FOREMEN and FITTERS, only thoroughly experienced men need apply stating salary required. Apply Box No. 1904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". C8571

WANTED—GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, MATRICULATES knowing Urdu for Muslim National High School, Sandhurst Road, Dongri. Apply to PRINCIPAL. R2646

WANTED—A good TYPIST for a firm dealing in Hardware and Mill Stores, only experienced men should apply Pay Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 1901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2644

WANTED By big import firm, experienced efficient MAN, capable of managing wine, spirits, department. Apply with testimonials stating full particulars to Box No. 1889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. R 2625

WANTED—A CLERK with fair knowledge of Type-writing, Correspondence and Accounts, one experienced in Chemist's shop will be preferred. Apply Box No. 1894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2635

WANTED.—A GENERAL CLERK, well experienced in export and import correspondence for two hours in night. Apply stating terms and salary to Box No. 1881 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2611

WANTED—A TRANSLATER who can translate from English, in Gujerati. Pay according to qualification to Box No. 1875, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2600

WANTED—For H. High School, Kotah (Raj), a well-qualified DRAWING MASTER, start Rs. 50 with future prospects. Apply with testimonials to THE HEAD-MASTER. C8557

WANTED—One experienced and clever CUSTOM CLEARING CLERK, one having enough experience in engineering stores and steel material need apply to Box No. 1898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8553

WANTED—A PATRIOTIC HINDU or MUHAMMADAN Post-graduate research student of Organic Chemistry, able to carry on researches in Tobacco curing and analyses. Decent pay for a qualified man. Apply Box No. 1861, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 5607

WANTED—A PARSEE LL.B., as an assistant in an advocate's firm at Zanzibar. Good prospects. Person having worked as articled or managing clerks preferred. Apply to Box No. 1873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2596

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A HINDU young and energetic man, aged 22, seeks an EMPLOYMENT, being fast in Typing, good experience in Government Accounts and Correspondence, Book-keeping, Banking, Commercial Law. At present working in a Government Audit Office for more than three years. Expecting pay Rs 100 per month. Apply Box No. 1896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8550

WANTED

WANTED—TO BUY TINPLATES. Write size, weight and quantity price available. Apply Box No. 2623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2623

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest 25,000 to 50,000 to start Perfumery, Medicine and Provision business. Also manufacturing the same. Profit assured. Apply Box No. 1891 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2626A

WANTED.—AGENTS to canvass for our Cash Prize Sale. Pay from Rs. 45 upwards according to work Good opportunity for spare time work. Also one TRAVELLING AGENT on Rs. 150 GOOD LUCK INK STORES, Post Box 873, Bombay 7.

WANTED—(1) Twenty-five DIRECTORS for our limited concern. Profits of about 50 per cent. expected. Respectable and experienced merchants preferred. Rs. 100 with Railway Fare for meeting attendance. (2) Bonafide BROKERS and UNDERWRITERS Besides 8 as. per share commission, a Big Bonus will be granted to those who will sell shares worth 50,000 within one month after approach of this card. Prospectus and Articles of Association can either be sent for Re. 1/- V. P. post or seen free of cost at 3 p.m. (S.T.) during week days, in our office of:—THE INDUSTRIAL AND ADVERTISING SYNDICATE, LIMITED, H-14, Elphinstone Circle, P. O. Box 390, Bombay, 1st Floor, above Empire Assurance Company. R2645

WANTED

WANTED by a respectable Merchant, Rs. 10,000 on Security. Good interest. Write to Box No. 1852, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2627

EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN of experience shortly leaving for Germany would be glad to hear from Indian firms with a view to establishing connection. Apply Box No. 1895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2637

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER to invest about Rs. 10,000 in a running business yielding 75 per cent. profit. Particulars from Box No. 1899, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2638

WANTED AGENTS—We desire to appoint Agents in every City and Town in India, Burma and Ceylon. A splendid opportunity for energetic and influential persons to make money during spare hours. Apply to-day to the UNITED PROVINCES OIL MILLS, CO., LIMITED, Belanganj, Agra. R 4698 8065

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invaluable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN. C 8365

FOR SALE—5 AMBULANCE BODIES, suitable for conversion into Vans, Inspection locally. Apply Box No. 1903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8570

ELECTRIC FANS—A.C. and D.C. in all sizes. Best MARELLI Make. Going cheap. PIONEER ELECTRIC CO., 42, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 'Phone No. 4544. R2639

A thorough going "HUMBER" CAR on sale, five seater, price moderate. Please apply to PURSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., Masjid Bander Road, Post No. 3. R2641

FOR SALE—One SCHIEDMAYER PIANO in perfect order. Price Rs. 800 or offer. Apply Box No. 1874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2599

FOR SALE—SHOP on Sandhurst Road, Tram Line with Perfumery, medicines and furniture. Apply Box No. 1890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2626

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 2429

FOR SALE—New Machinery of all kinds Spinning and Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching, at former prices. Ready delivery. Write to Box No. 1867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8483

FOR SALE—English Double LEATHER BELTINGS 6in., 7in., 8in., 9in., 10in., 12in. and 14in. English Cast Iron Flanged PIPES 2½in., 3in., 4in., 5in., 6in. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI, 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. R2526

FOR SALE—LAND, less than four annas a sq. yd. less than fifteen minutes from a rising station on the B. B. and C. I. within 2 hours fifteen minutes from Bombay. Apply sharp, Box No. 1847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8430

FOR SALE—A LANDAULETTE BIANCHI MOTOR CAR, 20 h.-p., seven seater, in very good condition. Can be seen on appointment. Apply Box No. 1884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2618

PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, Flooring and Wall Tiles, Wire Nails, etc., for immediate delivery. For particulars apply B. SITARAM & SON, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. R2631

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases, and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji. Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, corner Grant Road, Bombay, 460 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5. (2) S. GOVIND & Co., Sandhurst Road. 8448

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—An airy and spacious BUNGALOW, situated at Narayan Dabholkar Road. Apply for particulars to Messrs. KANGA AND SAYANI, Solicitors, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHOP TO LET on Sandhurst Road, just near Globe Cinema. Best suitable for any business. Write to Box No. 1900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2640

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES, 426-432, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, electric light and telephone. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Building, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle. R2598

TO LET—BLOCKS and FLATS in a Bungalow, opposite Dadar Railway Station (G. I. P.), Plot No. 21, nice ventilation, all modern conveniences and motor garage facility. 'Phone to 428. R2628

TO LET—Shops and Rooms in New building on the corner of Hains Road, just near Byculla Station and Tramway. Apply there or Rajabhai Mehirally Khaduck. R2556

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ERICSON & RICHARDS, Marine Surveyors, Loss Assessors and Compass Adjusters, beg to inform their various clients that on account of lack of accommodation they have TRANSFERRED their HEAD OFFICE to DALAL BUILDING, 47, FRERE ROAD, opposite the Frere Road Fountain, their present office, 15, Bank Street, will be used as a Branch Office and communication on and after 15th should be addressed to Head Office.

March 4th, 1921. R2632

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

1 Lion, aged 8 years price 3000
1 Lion, aged 8 months price 300.
1 Lioness, aged 8 years price 300.
3 Cubs, one female, two males price Rs. 150 each.

Please apply to
THE CONTROLLER OF PALACES,
C8487 Alwar, Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort. 7143

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailling about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	15th March	Montrea
Canadian Inventor	5500	15th ,,	encouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company members whose calls are in arrears are requested to pay at the registered office of the Company at Canada Building, Fort, on or before the 31st day of March, Next, the amount of such calls with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the day on which such calls ought to have been paid by them upto the day of actual payment and the members whose calls are in arrears are further informed that in the event of such arrears of calls and interest not being paid on or before the 31st day of March, next, the shares in respect of which such calls are owing will be forfeited without notice in accordance with articles 25 of the Company's Articles of Association.

HUSSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.
C 8537

THE CHILDREN GUILD OF SERVICE.

((BOMBAY BRANCH.)

THE CHILDRENS' GUILD OF SERVICE is now prepared to consider applications for six free Studentships from Children, under 14, of any nationality. The Guild will school, feed and clothes these Charity-Children and will provide their text books, etc.

A free bed will be maintained at one of the principal Hospitals in Bombay for Indian Children only. The undersigned will be glad to receive recommendations.

Communications to be made to:—
MRS. COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
(Vice-President).
Napeon Sea Road,
Telephone 1645.
or to
MISS JERBAI D. AVASIA
(Hony Secretary.)
(C/o "Jame-Jamshed" Office,
or Seva Sadan, Gamdevi,
Telephone 1306. C8524

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.

WITH effect from 1st April 1921, Coal Coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and *via* will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md. per mile.
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0.13
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.06

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition

3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals transhipment and other extra charges due, will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 7th December, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will remove to their own premises, "The Central Bank Buildings" opposite Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.
Hornby Road,
Bombay, 5th March, 1921. C8541

SPLENDID AND RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS OR BUSINESSMEN,

FOR SALE

AT FORT STREET, near VICTORIA TERMINUS, GENERAL POST OFFICE AND DOCKS.

VALUABLE piece of LAND (1025 square yards) with storeyed buildings an good frontage, suitable for offices, hotels theatres, cinemas etc.
For particulars apply to Box No. 1864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8474

WANTED

WANTED A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON as Assistant to the Zenana Medical Officer for the Rasulkhanji Zenana Hospital, Rajkot. The pay of the post is Rs. 90 p.m. at present; free quarte and private practice in the town allowe. The revision of the pay is likely to be made at an early date. The candidates may therefore when applying for the post, propose the minimum salary on which the would start.
Applications should be forwarded to the ZENANA MEDICAL OFFICER, Rajkot, Kathiawar. C8467

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

THE existing season ticket fares between—
I. Bombay and Kalyan including stations on Harbour branch, and all intermediate stations.
II. Poona and Lonavla, and all intermediate stations.
III. Lonavla and Khandala.
IV. Poona and stations Madepsar to Dhond.
Will be increased by 15 per cent. with effect from 1st April 1921.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st March, 1921. C8506

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "City of Agra", September.
S. S. "Swazi" sailed on 15th January, 1921.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1922

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey, and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.
We invite enquiries from the Trade.
Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 299, BOMBAY.
C 7984

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following Honorary appointments which will fall vacant on the 1st May, 1921:—
(1) Honorary Physician.
(2) Honorary Assistant Physician.
(3) Honorary Assistant Surgeon.
Applications with testimonials and full address should be sent to the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, by the 10th March 1921.

T. S. NOVIS, F.R.C.S.,
Lt. Col. I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer.
J. J. Hospital,
Bombay, 1st March, 1921. C8503

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO.,LD

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th March, 1921, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1921. C8321

PUBLIC NOTICE

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT

COMMENCING TO-DAY ON THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA MAIDAN.

4-15 p.m.—Customs versus Bandra Ex-Orphans.
5-30 p.m.—R. G. A. versus Islam Gymkhana.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
First enclosure (entrance opposite Marine Lines Camp), One Rupee.
Second enclosure (entrance from Waudby Road), Eight annas.
Season tickets, admitting to all Tournament matches, eight rupees first enclosure and five rupees second enclosure. Season tickets for Ladies and Boys, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2-8. C8568

THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General MEETING of Shareholders of The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 233, Hornby Road, Bombay, the Registered Office of the Company. C8561

WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, a capable TYPIST on pay Rs. 100 per month. The appointment is temporary. Intending candidates should apply at once to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials, if any.

E. L. CAUTY,
Dy. Commissioner of Police.
C. I. D. (Crime).
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 5th March, 1921. C8559

WANTED

WANTED for the Rawalpindi Municipality, a HEALTH OFFICER, only those who hold diplomas of D.P.H. of any British University or are medical graduates should apply. Preference will be given to D.P.H. Salary for a D.P.H. Rs. 400—25—600 and according to qualifications to a non D.P.H. medical graduate. C8565

FOR SALE.

AN up-to-date MOTOR REPAIRS and GENERAL ENGINEERING SHOP in Delhi. Machinery recently imported from England and just erected and fully equipped under expert European supervision. The whole Workshop is ready to start work at a moment's notice, but has not yet been used. An excellent opportunity for Capitalists anxious to invest in Machinery for Metal and Wood work, prices of which have risen on account of exchange, new budget taxation and shipping difficulties. Lease of land and buildings to go with Machinery as for a going concern. Full staff of experienced workers ready. For particulars apply to Box No. 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8567

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—TWO NORTH LIGHT SHEDS, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road. All steel structure. One Shed size 44ft. by 120ft., height 23ft. with a two-ton lifting crane covering the whole length of the Shed. This arrangement is very useful for lifting and removing packages and boxes of any dimensions up to two tons. The Shed has also an open space 44ft. by 55ft. and 8ft. by 175ft. on the side. Another Shed 39ft. by 120ft., height 23ft. All steel structure with an open space 41ft. by 55ft. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 310, Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle), or 320, Mint Road, Fort. C8542

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the construction of a conservatory at the Victoria Gardens will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 17th day of March, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th March, 1921. C8549

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

REQUIRED an ASSISTANT in the TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO GOVERNMENT. The appointment will be in the first instance for a period of two years, with prospect of permanency to a suitable man. Salary Rs. 1,000 per mensem with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.
The successful candidate will be subject to the Indian Civil Service Regulations. If he resides out of India a free passage out and home will be granted.
Candidates should not be more than 38 years of age, must be fully qualified as members of either the Surveyor's Institution, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Town Planning Institute or a recognized Engineering College. They must be competent valuers and have a thorough knowledge of the use of Valuation Tables and the theory of valuation, and have had experience of planning, developing and laying out of open and built over areas. A knowledge of traffic requirements in towns, and housing of industrial communities and the poorer classes will be a recommendation.
Applications which should be received not later than 15th April, 1921, must state date of birth and full details of candidate's experience and be accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials of professional qualifications, marked "Assistant" and addressed to:—

A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I.,
Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay,
POONA (INDIA).
C8520

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED

A GRADUATE with science or an intermediate science passed for the Municipal High School, Kapadwanj, one strong in English and Mathematics preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms to the undersigned.

CHUNILAL V. DESAI,
Chairman, S. B.,
Kapadwanj Municipality,
Kapadwanj, 25-2-21. C8519

LOST OR MISLAID

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE of the "Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Ltd.", bearing No. 2998.
This public are warned against dealing with the same and any one finding it will return it to the undersigned.

MOHANLAL HEMCHAND JAVERI.
Javeri Bazar,
Bombay, 5-3-1921. R2643

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for stores required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops, Bombay, during the year 1921-22. Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the undersigned on or before the 22nd March, 1921. The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON,
Principal.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 5th March, 1921. C8560

NOTICE.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon of MONDAY, the 28th instant for the supply of stores for Delhi Municipal Water Works and Workshops for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
Forms of tender be obtained on application to the undersigned.

T. SALKIELD,
Major M.I.C.E.,
Municipal Engineer. C8568

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the services of Mr. Ismail Saboo, our manager, were dispensed with with effect from the 8 February, 1921.
We therefore request our numerous customers not to deal with him or make any payments to him on our Firm's account. If after this notice any one dealing with him or making payment to him on our behalf, will do so at their own risk.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
General Merchants,
East Street, Poona. C8569

THE EASTERN DYEING, BLEACHING AND HOSIERY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) instead of on Monday the 7th instant.

J. M. DALAL & CO.,
Agents.
25, Medows Street, Fort,
5th March, 1921.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given by our client, Mr. D. S. Madan to Mr. PHEROZSHAW MUNCHERJI MADAN was been REVOKED as and from this date. The said Pherozshaw Muncherji Madan has from this date no right to deal in our client's name in any manner whatsoever. Any person disregarding this Notice will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1921.
DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan,
Attorneys for Mr. D. S. Madan. C8534

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration limited to Joint Hindu family property and credits standing in the name of Hirji Khetsey, a widower, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant .....Deceased.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, the father and eldest surviving male coparcener of the deceased, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
The 5th day of March, 1921.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2213 of 1919.

WAMANRAO BHAI THAKORE ... Plaintiff vs.

J. S FERNANDES ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1920, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court house, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1921, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or out called Vengandor of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 61 and 261, New Nos. 3590 and 3947, Old Survey No. 227 and New Survey No. 1-1497, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under Nos. 645 and 146 and now under G Ward Nos. 4870 and 4871 and Street Nos. 193 and 199, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Bhasker Bhaoo and partly by that of Dadabhai Parsee, on the West partly by the property of the Church of Salvacio and partly by the property of Balgowandas Hargowandas, on the North by a public passage and on the South by the property of Babul Janardhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1921.

(Sd.) H. H WADIA,
Commissioner.

C8525

NOTICE.

OFFERS are hereby invited by our clients the proving Executors of the Will of the late Mr. EDULJI NUSSERWANJI DUBASH for the purchase of the undermentioned property at Deolali belonging to the estate of the deceased.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers in writing within one month to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, where further information will be furnished on application.

Our clients will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Piece of land admeasuring 5,615 square yards or thereabouts with one large and two small furnished Bungalows called "HILL VIEW," "HILL VIEW COTTAGE" and "JER VILLA," standing thereon situate at Bhagoor Road, Camp, Deolali, bearing New Survey No. 348, Pot No. 3.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1921.

SURVEYOR & CO.,

Solicitors for Mr. Hormasji N. Dubash and Ors., proving Executors of the Will of the Late Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Dubash.

C8562

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Andheri opposite the station and next to the Parsis Fire Temple, Marazban Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, suite of sofas and chairs, mirror almyrahs, chest of drawers, teapoys, lamps, bedsteads, verandah benches, etc., etc. The above is now on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1921 at 10 a.m. (S. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandra, for 12 months from 1st April 1921, to 31st March 1922.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 11th March 1921 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tambasanta, Pydhownie, near Hanuman Temple, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd. and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers:—

On account and risk of Mr. Vadilal Baldevdas.

10 bales each 400 lbs Yarn No. 8½S Flower Tie, Seven Stars, ticket of the Jacob Sassoon Mills.

On account and risk of Mr. Manilal Vadilal.

22 bales each 300 lbs Yarn No. 20½S Red Tie, 3 Chinamen ticket of he Jacob Sassoon Mills.

128 bales each 300 lbs Yarn No. 20½S Red Tie, 3 Chinamen ticket of the Edward Sassoon Mills.

15 bales each 300 lbs Yarn No. 20½S Black Tie, 3 Chinamen ticket of the Edward Sassoon Mills.

On account and risk of Mr. Ambalal Motichand.

50 bales each 400 lbs Yarn No. 10½S Flower Tie Seven Stars ticket of the Jacob Sassoon Mills.

64 bales each 400 lbs Yarn No. 12½S Flower Tie, 3 Chinamen ticket of the Edward Sassoon Mills.

8 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 8½S Flower Tie, Parrot Ticket, of the Meyer Sassoon Mills.

44 bales each 400 lbs Yarn No. 8½S Flower Tie, Seven Stars ticket of the Meyer Sassoon Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. The above bales are open for inspection at the abovementioned Mills.

BENNETT & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY MONDAY, 7TH MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY 7th day of Mar. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 'Nusser-House' No. 14B, New Queen's Road, Chowpatty, opposite the French Motor Car Co., very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, hat stands, aluminium utensils, electric fans etc. etc.

The property of Mrs. E. Robin and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOLSA MOHOLLA OR NARAN DHURU STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit NO. 3585 OF 1919.

Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed ..... Plaintiff.
v.

Ebrahim Haji Ahmed & others ... Defendants.

By order of Mr. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 721 of 1916 (wherein Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others were plaintiffs and Haji Esmail Sale Mahomed and others were Defendants) and confirmed as such Receiver in Suit No. 3585 of 1919, on the 18th day of October 1920, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages, tenement and chawls and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kolsa Moholla or Naran Dhuru or Beebeejan Street or Copper-Smith Row in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 224 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1280 and 1303 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 909 Street Nos. 62-68 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Kolsa Moholla or Naran Dhuru Street on or towards the West by the property of Abubaker Begmahomed on or towards the North by the property of Essa Motiwala and on or towards the South by the property of Sulleman Cassum Mitha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Receiver's Attorneys, Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co. at their Office No. 65 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 88, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 4880.

AUCTION SALE OF 260 BALES BHADARPORE (Broach District) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

260 Bales Bhadarpore (Broach District) Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1921, at 12 noon, (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba next to the Tramway Co., Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing cloth, umbrella, caps, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 7th March, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 481.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VICTORIA 3RD CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee Mr. Venual Vijbukandas and on account and risk of Mortgagor Bhawani Govind Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the properties hereunder described in one lot.

Particulars of the property.

NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land situate on the East side of Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, near Victoria Road, Mazagon in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 198 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2/3649 together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 7697 to 7700 Street Nos. 6 7 8 9 in the Island and Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property in the occupation of the late Haji Carrim Mahomed Sulleman on the West by the Victoria 3rd Cross Lane on the North by the property in the occupation of Bai Hirabai Madan and on the South by the property of E. D. Sassoon.

NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate on the East side of Victoria 3rd Cross Lane near Victoria Road Mazagon in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2774 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old Nos. 106 and 107 and New No. A/16340, Old Survey No. 12/703 and New Survey No. 1A/3649 together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 7699 to 7700 and Street No. 6 7 8 and 9 in the Island and Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property in the occupation of the late Haji Currim Mahomed Sulleman on the West by Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, on the North by the property in the occupation of Bai Hirabai Madan and on the South by the property of E. D. Sassoon.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot (Howard and Bullogh Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharocha Mills, Chinchpokly, by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very large lot of Government Clothing consisting of Mosquito Netting Blankets Pugree cloth Putto cloth and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1921.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent In-Mio cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.

D. D. Postwalla & Co.
275, Hornby Road, FORT.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Rs. 10. each

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 8 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS.—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea as for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Re. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.,
Warli, Laboratory, Bombay. 1.

Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

USE
DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING
MANTLES
IMPORTERS:—
The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion, High pressure sterilizer Incubators gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass wares for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telegrams:. "GUNDISAN."
Telephone: No. 2411

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

London, 2nd March 1921

Rentes 3% ..	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/2
" 2 months hence	31 —
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian and American Silver Dull.	
Discount, Bank of England rate amount paid into the Bank of England about	7
7% since 15th April 1920.	—
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	—
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—
" " " 6 "	—
B Gold (per oz.)	—
In arrest day to day loans	—
" 7 day market loans	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd March 1921

Months	To-days Prices
Mar	7 15
Apl	7 28
May	7 46
June	—
July	7 70
Aug	—
Sep	—
Oct	7 94
Nov	—
Dec	—
Jan	8 00
Feb	—

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 2nd March 1921

	To-day's prices.
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	nil
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York May	11,45
Futures at New York July	11,85
" Oct	12,28
Spot Cotton at New York	11.20
" Orleans	11.00
Future at New Orleans May.	11.11
" July	11.42
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	6 1/2
Demand Bills	387.87
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99.1/2
" " " Foreign	54

METALS.

London, 2nd March 1921

English best Selected Copper	£71
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£675/8
Copper Braziers	£118 —
Yellow Metal	£11 —
Head Spelter	£21 —
Corrugated Sheets	29 —

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — France — 54 48

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960-90	£70 3/4
Victory Bonds 4½	£76 —
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£853/8
Consols 2½%	£461.4
Rupee Paper 3½%	£34
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	£56 1/4
Government Securities 3%	£47 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April May... 1.0 —

Tone.—

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid 1.0 1/4

Irregular—Closing Steady

WHEAT.

London, 2nd Mar. 1921

Australian Faid—	87
Kamani Barley Afloat sellers	75
Argentine Afloat sellers	72/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat.	75
Wheat afloat to U. K.	

SHARES.

London, 2nd March 1921

Chartered Bank	£114
Hongkong Bank	£100
National Bank	£35

London, 2nd March 1921

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australians Beef Tallow	50/-
" " Mutton "	42 6
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Quiet

London, 3rd March 1921

Standard Copper G. M. B.	67 11 16
Tin Block	152
English test Selected Copper	71
Linseed Calcutta Mar April Quiet	18

Liverpool, 3rd March 1921

Mid American Spot	7.27
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	13.00

EXCHANGE

London, 3rd March 1921

On London at Paris	54 45
" Italy..	106 60
" Germany	238 75

DISCOUNTS.

Bank Bills 3 m/s	6 5 8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	6 3/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Rentes 5%	43 —

New York, 3rd March 1921

Demand Bills	3.89.87

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION.

London, 3rd March 1921

Stockholm	17 52
Christiania	23 48
Amsterdam	11 36
Switzerland	23 38
Paris	54 25
Belgium	51 95
Italy	106 3/8
Petrograd	not quoted
Germany	24.173
Austria	not quoted
Athens	51 35
Copenhagen	—
Helsingfors	—
Madrid	—
Portugal	—
Bucharest	—
Warsaw	—
Bulgaria	—
Prague	—

CLOSING PRICES

London, 4th March 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/8
Bar Gold—	105/3

New York, 4th March 1921
To-day's Prices

May	11 70
July	12 12
October	12 60

Liverpool, 4th March 1921

Mar.	7.21
May	7.46
July	7 63
Oct.	7 82

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st March 1921

March	7 07
April	7 19
May	7 41
June	7 51
July	7 66
August	7 73
September	7 80
October	7 83
November	7 89
December	7 93
January	7 95
February	7 98

Tone:—Steady

Manchester Market:—Slightly improved—Yarns—Dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, 1st March 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	9,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3,000
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot more business	7 32
Sakels	13 00
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) noon call	8.00
New Orleans 10 a. m. May	11 78
July	12 19
Oct.	12 64
Mar.	11 03
July	11 80

COTTON.

London, 1st March 1921

Rentes 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/2
2 Months hence	32
China Continental Selling Buyers	5 3/4
Holding back Dull	5 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate	7

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 5.

The Marwari Bazaar opened this morning for Fully Good Mg. Broach at Rs. 270½ and advanced till Rs. 274. It then steadily declined to Rs. 263 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The market declined further till Rs. 257 and finally closed at Rs. 258. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 259 and closed at Rs. 257½.

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain very quiet and the off-take is limited. About 2,000 only are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 5th March 1921

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	257 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	173
Fully Good Bengal	—	May	185
Fine Oomra's	—	March	204
"	—	May	217

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th March 1921

	Rs.	
Cotton	18945	Bales
Wheat	8805	Qwts
Linseed	731	"
Rapeseed	99	"
Gingellyseed	1552	"
Poppyseed	Nil.	"
Groundnuts	958	"
Castorseed	3276	"
Rice	2969	"
Myrabollams	2269	"
Cottonseed	15 93	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	786	"
Juwar	68	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1021	"
Bajra	3067	"
Coal	2407	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 5th March, 1921.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3	
Bank Demand	1-3	1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3	3 4
Fcs. Demand	323	
American Dollars	414	1/2
Hongkong Dollars	153	1.3
Shanghai	255	
Japan	200	
Singapore	186	

Market:—Dull.

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

March 5th, 1921

		per lb.	Rs.	as	p.
David	— —	No 10	0	11	0
Sapurji	— —	No 10½	9	10	0
Currimbhai	— —	No 12½	0	10	0
Sapurji	— —	No 6½	0	8	3
Japan	— —	No 40-1	1	11	0
Do.	— —	No 42-2	1	15	0
Do.	— —	No 1-2	0	15	3

THE METAL MERCHANTS Co.

Brass Rates.

March, 5th, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	80	0	0
Do.	1	83	0	0
Do.	1½	81	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	81	0	0
Do.	1½	80	0	0
Do.	2	80	0	0

Copper Rates.

Copper	3/4	78	0	0
Do.	1/	84	0	0
Do.	1½	85	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	80	0	0
Do.	1½	86	0	0
Do.	2/	84	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		—		
Panch teka Joint		26	8	0
Copper English Bars		82	0	0
Brass-Bars		34	0	0
Lead		62	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations.

March, 5th, 1921.

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 —	61	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	59	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla —	62	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	0	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore —	0	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore —	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold —	12	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin —	11	8	0
Teaseed, White 84-16 —	75	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 76-28 —	70	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 80-40 —	65	0	0
Teaseed, Black— —	63	0	0
Poppyseed White —	14	0	0
Groundnuts —	60	0	0
Mowrassed —	8	0	0
Barley— —	50	0	0
Castorseed —	47	0	0
Vrar —	47	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May —	8	15	3
Wheat June-July —	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept. —	—		
Wheat Oct.-Nov. —	—		
Linseed May —	14	2	0
Linseed, Sept. —	—		
Linseed Dec. —	—		
Rapeseed April-May —	—		
Rapeseed June-July —	—		
Teaseed Gajar 84-16 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teaseed Gajar 76-28 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teaseed Gajar 80-40 Dec. Jan.	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	—		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—		
Linseed Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec.	—		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 5.

BULLION.

Bare Gold ready Rs. 29-12.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95-4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 to 1/3 1/16.
D. D. on London 1/3 1/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/3½.
D. D. on Paris 335 Francs.
D. D. on Paris 370 francs.
3 M/st D. A. Rs. 198.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 185.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 185.
American Cross rate 3.91 dollars.
Paris Cross rate 54.10 francs.
London Silver spot D. 31 1/8 francs.
London Silver forward D. 30½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 78/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 68.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1936 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanas 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 97½ to 98 1/2

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

CHEMICALS MARKETS.

March 4.

Demand has been comparatively poor this week. Sodium Sulphide, and Magnesium chloride have undergone further shrinkage in rates. Caustic Soda has kept quiet. Zinc Chloride has been rather fair in demand, but no ready stocks are freely available. Bichromate of soda, Potash etc., have nothing attractive this week. Antimony Salt, declined by two annas per lb.

Among starches, Farina is maintained at the previous rate. Sago had a weak demand, consequently fell by ½ rupee per cwt. Dutch Farina had been good in demand, and also, the importation of this quality has considerably increased now.

The quotations are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide U. A. 38-0-0.
Sodium Sulphide Eng. 34-00.
Soda Bichromate. 110-0-0.
Soda Caustic 96/99 per cent 34.
Soda Caustic 72 per cent. 22-0-0.
U A. Chloride Magnesium Rs. 13-8-0
Salt Aniline Rs. 1-8.0
Sugar of lead (Brown) Rs. 50
Bleaching Powder Eng. 32-0-0.
Pearl Starch Maize Rs. 28-0-0.
Starch Wheat Rs 22-0-0.
Sago flour Rs. 12-0-0.
Farina K. Rs 26-0-0
Dextrine, Rs 30-0-0.
Litharge Rs. 40-0-0.

MILL STORES MARKET.

March 4.

The depression in the mill stores market is general and without any immediate signs of improvement, which is due to the absence of demand from mills that have been making purchases sufficient to meet with their urgent demands. However, the tone can not be adequately judged at present, firstly owing to the steady decline in the rate of exchange, and secondly due to the increase in the import duty of several articles from 7½ per cent. to 11 per cent. Most of the articles in stores will be charged 2½ per cent., such as Heads, Bobbins etc. We believe, the prices of these articles must go up; if not at the present moment, still; during the period when a healthy demand is witnessed.

Healds have been quoted at Rs. 3-4-0, whereas, home offers have been nearly 46d. C. I. F. Bombay. Reeds have kept quiet without important fluctuations in the local market. Roller cloth and Clearer cloth have been steady, and the prices vary between Rs. 7-8-0 to 9/- per yd.

Among leather sundries, Picking Bands have gone down by about two annas per lb. Buffers had a very good demand. Pickers have nothing fresh. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 3-4-0.
Reeds Rs 9-5-0.
Roller Cloth K. Rs. 8-8-0.
Sizing Flannels K. Rs. 7-0-0.
Clearer Cloth K Rs. 7-8-0.
Pickers No. 4 Eng. Rs. 65/90.
Rowing Bobbins. Rs. 40-0-0.
Ring-Rabbeth 5" Rs 18-0-0.
Banding Tubular No. K 3-12-0.
Cylinder fillets Rs 1-11-6.
Doffer fillets Rs. 1-12-0.

REMEMBER

The Ad Valorem Duty on General Imports is to be Enhanced.

Do you know

The Question of Taxing Budget is now the Talk all over India

NOTE

We can Solve the Problem for you during the

Clearance Sale

TILL SATURDAY, 12th March

Take Advantage

Although the Prices of Luxuries are rising daily, we have decided to Stick to the same, to Facilitate our numerous customers without Hesitation

An Apology

We are not Responsible if Goods are sold out during the Sale, as we will not be able to Sell at Sale Prices our New Arrivals.

ARTICLES OF LUXURY

LIKELY TO ADVANCE

PERFUMERY
WATCHES
VELOUR HATS
TIES
SUITINGS
LAMP SHADES
YOILES
COLLARS
SHIRTS
SLEEPING SUITS
BATHING GOWNS
VALET RAZORS
TEA COSIES
CUSHIONS
HOSIERY

OUR ADDRESS

THE

Shri Krishna Stores, Co., Ld.

Krishna Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.

Owing to Hindu Holiday our Stores is closed to-day Monday the 7th instant.

GUJRAT VIDYAPITH.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The Mahamatra of the Gujarat Vidyapith has sent us the following for publication:—

Matriculation examination will be conducted next year in the following subjects:—

(1) Gujarati with a Hindusthani passage for translation in Gujarati.
(2) English.
(3) Second Language (Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, French).
(4) Mathematics, Arithmatic, Algebra, Geometry.
(5) History.
(6) Political economy and elementary civics.

COURSE FOR DEGREE EXAMINATION.

The courses for the degree examination shall extend over a period of four years until new Vinaya-mandir courses are properly introduced.

There will be two public examinations, one at the end of the first year and one at the end of the fourth year.

The first year course shall be of a general nature comprising the following subjects:—

(1) Hindusthani: knowledge of both scripts is required.
(2) Gujarati.
(3) Logic deductive and inductive or Mathematics or Sanskrit or Arabic or Persian.
(4) Political Economy.
(5) Spinning.

The following schools are to be immediately organised to provide a three years' course each:—

(1) School of Aryan Culture.
(2) School of Modern History and Politics.
(3) School of Languages.
(4) School of Mathematics.
(5) School of Commerce.

Hindusthani and Gujarati are compulsory subjects for study in each school.

LANGUAGE SUBJECTS.

A student joining the school of languages shall have to take two languages for study. Provision is going to be made to teach the following languages at present:—

Bengali, Marathi, Hindusthani, Gujarati, Persian, Arabic and English.

Those who have passed the first year test of any Indian University or the entrance examination of the Mahavidyalaya shall be admitted to these schools. Those who have passed the second year test of any Indian University shall be allowed to appear for their final examination after two years' study in one of these schools. Graduates of any Indian University may take the course in one year.

A degree examination shall be conducted next year generally on the lines of the Bombay University curriculum for the degree of B.A. with the addition of Hindustani and Gujarati.

The opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Khilafat Stores, Ltd., at Calcutta, took place on Tuesday evening. Imam Sahib, Jama Masjid performed the function.

For the first time in the history of Kangra a political meeting was held there, attended by thousands of villagers from all parts of the district. Some speeches on Non-Cooperation were made. More than forty villages promised to form Punchayats.

COAL COAL COAL

INVITE the attention of the public that we can supply Jharia and Raniganj Steam Coal, soft and hard cake first and good 2nd class under public and X class supplies and for shipment at reasonable rates. Please communicate with.

RADHARAM GANGARAM & CO.,
Contractor and Coal Merchants,
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Salkia, Howrah.

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MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

Trade Mark

Special representative for India.
A. H. P. JENNINGS.
Box 2198, CALCUTTA.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th March 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and except at Delhi the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is unusually high, Multan recording a maximum temperature of 97 deg. which is 17 deg. above normal; night temperature is also considerably higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Day temperature is higher than usual in the west; night temperature is above normal except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jodhpur and Karachi but are clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is unusually high, the excess on an average amounting to 12 deg.; night temperature is also higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Bhuj and Dwarka where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual, Ahmedabad and Deesa reporting a maximum temperature of 106 deg. which is respectively 12 deg. and 15 deg. above normal; night temperature is either normal or slightly above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Chanda where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Saugor and Amraoti but below it at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is unusually high in the north of the division, Ratnagiri reporting a maximum temperature of 104 deg. which is 18 deg. above normal; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and in excess at Hyderabad. Day temperature is higher than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad; night temperature is above normal at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme south and in the south Konkan and lower Sind but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Temperature is unusually high in northwest India and in the north Konkan.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain generally dry.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th March, 1921.

Weather has been practically dry. Temperature remains high in northwest India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 5th MARCH 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of last 24 hours.	Rel. Hy. 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total fall from 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure from Normal since 1st June to date.
W. BEAR GULF—						
Dwarka	79.4	65.0	80		4.64	— 4.73
Do. (4th)	86.9	65.0	60		4.64	— 4.79
Jask	83.7	69 9	67		0.08	— 6.82
Do. (—)						
Muskat						
Do. (3rd)	91	68.7	69		0.12	— 2 79
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97	62.6	42		0.06	— 1.16
Rawalpindi	82	57 1	45		2 85	— 1 12
Lahore	93	59 6	52		0 01	— 2 69
Hissar	98	59 5	46		0.11	— 1 45
Ambala	87	60.6	48		3.34	— 1 18
Delhi	87	58.6	58		1 35	— 1 21
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	90	64.1	34		1 50	0 01
Mainpuri	87	58.8	64		1.28	— 0 74
Jhansi	93	60 3	56		2.36	— 1 81
Cawnpore	85	70.4	55		2 51	— 0.64
Allahabad	86.9	60.5	48		2.04	— 0 08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	99	68 0	85		0	— 0 90
Karachi	82	66 8	88		0.78	— 0 95
Ajmer	90	4 7	44		0.23	— 0 97
Jaipur	9	7 04	36		0.41	— 0 64
Kotah	92	69 6	38		0.06	— 0 46
Mount Abu	85	65.2	17		0	— 0 98
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	102	72.4	76		0	— 0.37
Dwarka	81	70.8	95		0	— 1 54
Veraval	96	65.8	6		0	— 0 39
Rajkot	1 2	61 9	41		0	— 0 17
Bhavnagar Para	101	6 6	0	26	0	— 0 40
Surat	10	66 2	38		0.07	— 0 39
Ahmedabad	10	66 9	23		0	— 0 23
Deesa	106	66 2	22		0	— 0 29
Roonmeah	96	69 0	27		0.03	— 0 49
Indore	96	65 8	23		0.47	— 0 60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91	65 2	33		1.19	— 1 42
Sangor	92	69 0	14		0 99	— 1 10
Hoshangabad	9	7 59	31		0 86	— 0 88
Khandwa	10	69 1	31		0 46	— 0 89
Akola	100	67 0	14		0.10	— 1 07
Amraoti	100	7 0	16		0.16	— 1 02
Chanda	100	66.0	23		0.30	— 1 86
Raipur	99	65 1	27		0.02	— 1 24
	95	64 8	29		1.10	— 0 50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91	73 5	76		0	— 0 68
Ratnagiri	104	73 8	56		0	— 0 95
Harnai	99	73 3	56		0.18	— 1 08
Karwar	95	70 0	66		0	— 2 44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99	1 57	5	18	0	— 1 03
Ahmednagar	97	5 64	1	2	0 18	— 1 25
Poona	99	9 67	8	27	0	— 1 15
Sholapur	101	8 74	5	48	0.09	— 1 23
Bijapur	98	7 66	7	47	0	— 1 25
Belgaum	95	0 69	5	42	0.47	— 1 89
Aurangabad	98	9 67	7	11	0	— 1 25
Dharmbad (Indus)	19	4 61	6	26	0 48	— 1 04
Hyderabad	94	9 66	2	72	0.01	— 1 55
SOUTH ARABIA—						
Hanjam	90	0 76	6	90	5 77	— 2 13
Aden	89	8 77	2	84	3.60	— 2 02
Dohl	90	5 77	5	70	16 5	— 6 72
Colombo	87	8 81	7	95	27.66	— 3 21
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND SOUTH CANARA—						
Nandyalam	88	9 67	6	79	1.73	—
Cuddapah	100	3 66	2	51	0 36	— 5 02
Nellore	100	0 71	3	63	3 10	— 1 99
Madras	86	2 76	1	77	35 97	— 1 84
Bangalore	93	1 61	5	7	5.50	— 15 26
Coimbatore	95	0 68	5	66	11 38	— 0 03
Trichinopoly	97	9 68	6	75	27 91	— 5 24
Nagapatam	85	9 76	7	68	66 40	— 18 67
						36.45

American Gold medal Camp Cots

No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 ,, Rs. 25 each
packing and Delivery extra.

America India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.

S S Warora, Adie, Busreh.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.
S S Warooriga, Howes, Aden.
S S Kapurthala, Beedle, Aden.
S S Chakdara, Abbott, Busreh.
S S Garsoppa, Mc Nair, Rangoon.
S S Boveric, Robertson, New York.

DEPARTURES.

March 6.

S S Kawachi Maru, Isuji, Kobe, etc.
S S Nairobi, Omand, Alleppy.
S S Warawalla, Hatchings, Busreh.
S S Purnea, Beedle, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday steamer Shinedagon for Rangoon.

Steamer Chakdara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.

S S Warora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warora, 1,336 tons, Captain R Adie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 14 passengers.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Lhasa, 958 tons Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and 353 passengers.

S S Warooriga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warooriga, 1,341 tons, Captain B Howes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, with ballast.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain A Gabbott, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Garsoppa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garsoppa, 3,227 tons, Captain C C Mc Nair, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Kapurthala:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Kapurthala, 721 tons, Captain T S Beedle arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, with ballast.

S S Boveric:—The steamer Boveric 2,841 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Kawachi Maru:—The N Y Kaisha's steamer Kawachi Maru, 357 tons, Captain J Isuji, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S S Warawala:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warawala, 1,343 tons Captain E Hatchings, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Purnea:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Purnea, 2,198 tons, Captain T S Beedle, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 5.

S S Dongala for London 280 cwt khismiss, W Manmal and Co.; 3 bags woollen carpet, King Aing and Co.; 3 bags woollen goods, King Aing and Co.; 6 bales goat skin H B Ramji and Co.; 14 bales sheep skin H B Ramji and Co.; 40 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Co.

S S Dongala for Antwerp 160 bales cotton Forbs F Campbell and Co.; 1,276 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Dongala for Ghent 220 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Assyria for Liverpool 18 bales wool H Chogmal.

S S EasternKnight for New York 300 cwt. chillies S Gordhandas and Sons; 22 cwt. gum Truganeth E Nowroji and Co.; 73 cwt. gum Kanaya E Nowroji and Co.; 100 bales cotton Commercial Trading Co.; 2,002 cwt. Myrabollams S G Karmerkar.

S S City of Alexandria Rotterdam 2,250 tons manganese ore, James Finley and Co.

S S Vechldijk for Hamburg 55 bales cotton Killachand, Devchand; 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe 1,000 bales cotton Oseka M Kaisha; 150 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Moji 50 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Yakohachi, 500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe 1,009 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.; 700 bales cotton Ozu Brnin and Co.

S S Dunera for Haiplong, 1,500 bales cotton Killachand Devchand; 2,400 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Dunera for Shanghai 500 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.; 15 cases butter Persian Dairy and Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong 75 cases butter Persian Dairy and Co.; 160 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co.; 200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.; 142 cases cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Sultania from Persian Gulf Agents P. G. S. N. Co.:—14 bales specie; 3 cases specie; 3 boxes specie; 200 bags dates; 4 bales carpets; 202 bags tobacco; 2 cases camphur; 14 cases gum; 146 bags gum; 12 bags kernal; 22 bags altare; 2 cases altari; 8 bdlee skins; 273 bags almond; 2,815 barrels lubg. oil; 83 cases paper; 19 cases envelopes; 30 cases twine; 30 cases glue; 1 cases woollen caps; 32 cases caps Fez; 29 cases Felt caps; 18 cases anniline dyes; 392 drums anniline colours; 193 boxes anniline colours.

S S Paris City from New York Agents Volkart Bros.:—25 cases olives in glass; 173 cases marble tiles; 26 cases glassbeads; 21 cases chocolates; 90 cases wine; 157 cases wine; 157 cases cotton tissue; 73 bags cotton tissue; 380 cases vermouth; 20 cases catsup; 955 cases lubg. oil.

S S Warkmita from Colombo Agents B I S N. Co.—554 bags copra; 2,226 robbins copra; 236 bags cardomums; 50 bags raw ginger; 414 bags cocoanuts; 7 cases tea; 20 h/c tea; 66 bags groundnuts; 29 bags pepper; 192 bales green ginger; 168 rolls malling; 220 bags ginger.

COL. WEDGWOOD A DEPLORABLE FANATIC.

RANGOON EUROPEANS' INDICTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 4.

At the annual meeting of the Rangoon Branch of the European Association, the Chairman the Hon. Mr. F. F. Goodlife appealed to the members to strenghten the Association by doubling the membership.

Mr. Tyas, General Secretary, Central Branch, who is here on a visit to Burma, said that the liberality with which self-government had been given to the Indians surprised Europeans with whom ought to be the final voice in the settlement of Indian questions. Mr. McDonnal quoted passages from a London paper containing defamatory statement about Europeans from the pen of Col. Wedgewood, whom he described as a deplorable fanatic.

Mr. Haslam M. P. said that Mr. Gandhi's propaganda was worked by stimulating race hatred the results of which would be most dangerous and wicked. He hoped that Mr. Gandhi would see the immense injury he would do to the country.

KOSMOS (Circular) TAXIMETERS

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Cannot be tampered with. In this respect we claim that they are quite different to the other Taximeters in Bombay.

They can be converted to Single Tariff in half an hour, when the time comes.

"KOSMOS" TAXIMETERS

TAXI OWNERS READ THIS

We hire these Meters out at -/10 per day,

We keep them in order Free of cost,

We will exchange them for Single Tariff Meters when the time comes.

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STEWART-JACKS (Motors), Ltd.

6 NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

MUSTA CREME

The latest scientific remedy surpassing all Balms and Limiments on the market.

MUSTA CREME may be used with good results for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tonsilitis, Stiff-neck, Bronchitis, Sore-Throat and similar Lung affections. MUSTA CREME is combination of essential oil of Mustard in an ointment base. It is superior to any Mustard plaster. MUSTA CREME WILL NOT blister, and is ready for instant use. Directions for use enclosed with each bottle, packed in attractive cartoon.

Price per bottle Rs. 1-4-0.

Manufactured by—MACKESSON & ROBBINS New York

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:—

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REMARKABLE VALUE

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Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—

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THE SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

REVISION OF CLERKS' PAY.

HOUSING SCHEME FOR GOVT. OFFICERS.

OPPOSITION TO DEPARTMENTAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

BUDGET IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Council which was to have sat the whole time on Saturday according to the decision of the President the previous evening, the President announced in the morning should sit only until the head of "General Administration" was passed by the Council. When the Council took up the discussion on the grant asked for by Government of Rs. 1½ lakhs for the revision of and addition to, the Secretariat establishment there was vehement opposition from some members. Mr. Pahaljani, who is an acquisition to the Council, made a powerful speech in support of the motion for reduction. He had studied facts and figures and had apparently taken a great deal of trouble over them, and he made a strong appeal to the Council that in these days of stringency they should not lightly add to the burden of the poor tax-payer. Mr. Harilal Desai in a few words also said that the Council were not to be guided by mere sentiments. What they were concerned with was the principle of economy, and they must set their faces against any addition to the expenditure. Sir G. Curtis for Government appealed on behalf of the poor clerks of the Secretariat who, he said, could with the greatest difficulty make the two ends meet. He asked the Council to allow the poor clerk to keep his body and soul together in these hard times, and Government won.

Every day there are some complaints about the bad accoustic properties of the Hall and the question again came to the fore on Saturday. It was impossible to hear clearly even Mr. Pahalajani's stentorian voice.

In the afternoon the discussion centred round the appointment of an officer to overhaul the offices in the presidency and effect a saving. The Council, however, stoutly opposed the methods of Government. What the Council wanted was reduction of the top-heavy administration, but what the officer was going to do was to reduce the number of clerks, at the same time dismiss a few sepoys. Mr. Gupte made a strong protest against such economy. In the end the Council decided to refuse the grant in the division lobby by 37 voting for the motion and 28 against.

The Council will not sit on Monday and will take a holiday.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

On taking his seat the President said there was some feeling among the members about that day's meeting; on account of the sledge hammer of the statute he had to decide to sit up the whole day. But as some of the members thought Saturday was a half-holiday he thought would to better to sit until the head General Administration was passed by the Council.

SECRETARIAT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Council then took up the consideration of the lump provision of Rs. 1½,000 for the revision of pay and entertainment of additional establishments, in the Secretariat. The motion for the omission of this item was moved by Rao Saheb Harilal Desai. While Mr. Pahalajani was making his speech on the subject, Mr. H. S. Lawrence wanted to know to what particular department of the Secretariat he was referring to at the moment. The President said it was rather a delicate point for him. he had no power over the voices of the hon. members and he could not ask them to speak up.

Mr. Pahalajani said the heavy expenditure was quite unnecessary, and during these abnormal times when parts of the Presidency were suffering from famine the Council had no right to spend such a large sum on raising the salaries and augmenting the Secretariat establishment.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said that normal times were approaching and the increase proposed was not necessary.

Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram and Mr. Ibrahim Haji supported.

Rao Bahadur Kale said unless he was satisfied that the sum was necessary he would not vote for the grant.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Mr. N. H. Dumasia said that the clerks should be given increased salaries.

Mr. W. H. Hayward said the whole staff of the Secretariat was going to share the increase which was now proposed. Considering the conditions ruling in Bombay he hoped the Council would consider the question sympathetically.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said the cost of living had gone up very high and he was convinced that the increase was necessary. He supposed the motion.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said while he sympathised with the clerks they must remember that an increase was given only last year.

Khan Bahadur Cooper opposed the motion; he thought it was necessary to give a rise not only clerks had to pay nearly 50 per cent. of their pay in house rent. He, however, thought the rise should be provisional for if the prices went down they should cut down the increase.

Sir Ibrahim moved that the question be now put, and the motion was accepted.

"PRINCIPLE AT STAKE."

Rao Saheb Harilal in replying said it was impossible to give a grant now and cut it down next year. That was impossible. They had to consider the question on its own merit and they should not be guided by the view that the clerks were very poor, and that prices were going up etc. They had to follow a principle and when no materials were placed before them, that the rise was necessary, he thought they should set their faces against it.

Sir G. Curtis was rather surprised at the attitude of Mr. Harilal, for it was he who asked for the necessary information in order to give the clerks a proper rise; it was on his recommendation that the rise was given by them. A complaint was made that sufficient information had not been given to the Council; if it were a mistake, Mr. Baker and he were responsible for it, but he thought it would be a pity if the poor clerks had to suffer for their mistakes. The clerks just got enough to keep their body and soul together and it would be a great hardship to them if they refused this small increase.

The motion was then put to vote and declared lost, and Mr. Pahalanjani asked for a poll. The motion was lost only 29 voting for it and 45 against.

The Council them adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch Government reduced their demand of Rs. 40,000 to Rs 12,000 for the revision of the establishment of the Commissioner in Sindh and the Sindhi Translator to Government. Mr. Pahalajani who had a motion on his name accepted the reduction and withdrew his motion.

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR OFFICE ORGANISATION.

Rao Sahib Harilal Desai then moved the reduction of the lump provision or officer on special duty in connection with the revised system of office procedure. He said there was a sentiment in the Council that a special committee should be appointed to investigate into the matter. He also wanted a statement from the department upon the question as to whether the investigation was to be limited to the reduction of poor clerks in whose sympathy the house had voted a large sum in the morning.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said an officer had already been appointed who was now on special duty. There was a certain amount of discussion when the general remarks upon the Budget were being made on this subject. The finance member had then laid a certain amount of emphasis on the appointment and he said that it would effect economy and improved efficiency. He thought it would be better if a committee were appointed to associate with that officer. He would vote for the grant only on that condition.

Sir G. Curtis made an explanation but he could not be heard.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas wanted to know the qualifications of the officer for the work entrusted to him. He thought it would be better to omit the item altogether.

Mr. F. G. Pratt said the work of the officer was to introduce reasonable organisation and business methods of procedure in all offices of the Presidency. If an officer could inspect some offices and introduce a system, it would not be necessary to inspect all offices of the same kind. On account of the enormous increase in establishments and the increased cost of the same during the last few years it was necessary there should be some sort of reduction and the officer would be able to effect a great saving. He thought there was room for the reduction of the staff in the Mamlatdars' offices, but he would tell the Council that it was not proposed to dismiss all superfluous staff at once, but whenever a man retired not to fill up his place again.

Sardar Mutalik said it was impossible for an officer to know the organisation of all departments in the Presidency.

Mr. V. R. Gupte supported the motion.

Rao Bahadur R R Kale also supported the proposal. He said it was a matter which could not be investigated by a single officer but by some better authorities

Mr. H. S Lawrence said when it was a question of effecting economies in establishments costing four crores and over it was niggardly to object to a trifling expenditure as Rs 44,000.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai said as there had been a general cry for retrenchment of official expenditure. The grant should be refused by the Council.

Sir G Curtis said it was too small a matter to argue over. The Council could do well by allowing some members of the House to work with the officer in charge, if they so liked.

The proposition was eventually carried—37 members voting for and 28 against.

HOUSING SCHEME FOR OFFICERS.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai then moved that the item relating to a lump provision of Rs 20,00,000, for the purchase and construction of houses for Government officers, be omitted. He said that the Council had been told that owing to the great scarcity of accommodation this provision was considered necessary and that it was proposed to meet the expenditure out of the loan funds. But in a year like the present one, such a provision ought to have been deferred even though it was to be incurred from the loan fund. He also thought that there ought to have been some explanation or justification for increasing an expenditure under this head in a city like Bombay.

SIR G. CURTIS' DEFENCE,

Sir G. Curtis said that the housing question was never very much discussed in Bombay or Karachi until about ten years ago. In Bombay a high official—say a High Court Judge could get a bunglow for something like Rs. 2'0 or Rs. 300, a month But the condition suddenly changed. The scarcity of houses began and many officers found it greatly difficult to secure houses for themselves and then the matter was represented to the Government who then resolved that a certain amount should be set aside from the revenue to build houses for the Government employees, in Bombay and Poona. This policy was pursued by the Government for a few years and about seventeen or eighteen houses were hired in Bombay for Higher Officials so that when they are transferred to Bombay, they might not be stranded and hindered in their work. The Government now thought that the best thing for them would be to build for their officers, both Indian and European as it would be economical and advantageous with regard to the discharge of their duties. If the Council thought that twenty lakhs was a large sum he was ready to reduce it to ten lakhs.

HON. MR. PARANJPYE.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said there were several advantages to be derived from the scheme of purchasing or constructing houses and he hoped the Council would look at the question from a broader point of view.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said there could be no two questions as to the necessity of housing Government officials in Bombay. But he pressed for detailed information.

GRANT REDUCED TO 7½ LAKHS.

Rao Saheb Harilal now asked if the Hon Finance Member was ready to reduce the amount to seven and a half lakhs of rupees, to appoint a Committee to go into the question; and to charge full economic rent from the Government officers.

The Hon. Sir G. Curtis replying said that he was prepared to reduce the amount to seven and a half lakhs and to appoint a Committee. But he could not agree to charge a full economic rent as according to Civil Service Regulations they had to restrict their demand for rent, to 10 per cent. of the pay of officers.

Rao Saheb Desai accepted Sir George Curtis' Suggestion that the demand should be reduced to 7½ lakhs, and that a Committee should be appointed for the purpose of going into the whole question. He then withdrew his proposition. The Council adjourned to 12 noon, Tuesday.

WHAT GOKHALE MIGHT HAVE DONE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Gokhale anniversary has led certain types of our politicians to speculate as to what Gokhale might have done had he lived during the present days of stress and strife. Such a speculation about the dead is, as has been pertinently observed, something in the nature of an impertinence. If, however, the public utterances of the dead offer any test, then Gokhale's published speeches furnish abundant material, which justifies the conclusion that he would not have fallen into a state of hibernation as years advanced, or allowed himself to be bamboozled by the applause of men "cloaked in a little brief authority," to sing "Hossannah to the High", regardless of the true interests of his country. The peroration of one of his budget speeches, serves as an apt illustration of the point under notice and may, therefore, be commended to all those co-operationists and Jo-hookum wallahs, said Gokhale:—

"My Lord, the improvement of the condition of the masses and the conciliation of the educated classes are the two really great problems before the British Government in India. The success or failure of England's work in this country will be determined by the measure of her achievement in these two fields. I have already spoken of the work that must be taken forthwith in hand for the moral and material advancement of the mass of our people. The task is one of great magnitude, but it is comparatively a simple one. The question of the conciliation of the educated classes is vastly more difficult, and raises issues which will tax all the resources of British statesmanship. There is but one way in which this conciliation can be secured, and that is by associating these classes more and more with the Government of their own country. This is the policy to which England stands committed by solemn pledges given in the past. This is also the policy which is rendered more imperative by the growth of new ideas in the land. Moreover, My Lord, the whole East is to-day throbbing with a new impulse—vibrating with a new passion—and it is not to be expected that India alone should continue unaffected by changes that are in the very air around us. We could not remain outside this influence even if we would. We would not so remain if we could. I trust the Government will read aright the significance of the profound and far-reaching change which is taking place in the public opinion of the country. A volume of new feeling is gathering, which requires to be treated with care. New generations are rising up, whose notions of the character and ideals of British rule are derived only from their experience of the last few years, and whose minds are not restrained by the thought of the great work which England has on the whole accomplished in the past in this land. I fully believe that it is in the power of the Government to give a turn to this feeling, which will make it a source of strength, and not of weakness to the Empire. On thing, however, is clear. Such a result will not be achieved by any methods of repression. What the country needs at this moment above everything else is a Government, national in spirit, even though it may be foreign in personnel—a Government that will enable us to feel that *our* interests are *the* first consideration with it, and that *our* wishes and opinions are to it a matter of some account. My Lord, I have ventured to make these observations, because the present situation fills me with great anxiety. I can only raise my humble voice by way of warning, by way of appeal. The rest lies on the knees of the gods."

Our co-operationist friends, who have been hypnotised to the extent of regarding the Reforms as constituting the Indian Millenium, may well ponder over this pregnant utterance of their annointed saint and preceptor and then say, with hand on heart, whether the bureaucratic Government of this land has become *national in spirit even though it be foreign in personnel?*

BIHAR'S CIVILIAN COUNCILLOR.

MOTION FOR RETIREMENT.

DEBATE IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 5.

At to-day's session of the Legislative Assembly, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachari pointed out that if it was arranged that there should be meetings for four days in a week that would suit the convenience of all members. Having accepted to work for the country, members should not grumble to stay long, but certainly all facilities must be provided for them. On behalf of Madras members, the speaker indicated the difficulties of accommodation in Simla, and urged that as far as possible the period of their stay in that hill station should be minimised.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramaniam moved an amendment to the effect that no legislative session should be held in Simla, unless the Governor General thought that matters of grave importance required consideration by the assembly.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT.

Sir William Vincent referred to the difficulty of fully utilising the Chamber of the Council of State which necessitated the holding of sittings of that house in the assembly chamber. Setting aside this difficulty, he reminded the house of the very great deal of study that a member for Government had to go through in preparing himself for replying to the non-official resolution. In addition to the Council work, every member had his normal work which, because of urgency, required immediate disposal. Thus the difficulties of administration were very considerable, but he could say that when permanent chamber were erected it might be possible to hold four meetings a week.

As for the question of holding Council sittings always in Delhi instead of in Simla, he asked the house to wait and see if they liked Delhi weather in May and June (laughter). He admitted that it was for the assembly to choose between Simla and Delhi, but this question was not to be decided on a side issue of this kind. There should be a separate resolution on the Simla exodus and the matter should be decided after full dress debate. A good deal of stress had been laid on the advantages of meetings in Delhi and the Government despatch in 1911 was being quoted in this connection. He was glad that he was not responsible for that despatch. (Laughter). His experience was that when members would go to Simla, they would very much like that place. Anyway, no hasty decision should be reached by the house.

Mr. Pickford thought that Government members were such past masters in justifying their own position that no words on his part would render them any assistance. He believed the Home Member had weakened the case of Government by offering an alternative between Simla and Delhi in months of May and June.

Sir William Vincent interrupting said:—I rise for a personal explanation sir. I suggested that May and June or September, whenever the Assembly might meet.

Mr. Pickford continuing said that a good number of members of this Assembly agreed that the summer session must be fixed, in such times as might make it possible for them to meet in Delhi. There was no use chasing about the country from Delhi to Simla and Simla to Delhi.

Mr. Mahomed Yaminkhan thought that the assurances of the law member and the home member were satisfactory and asked the house to wait and see.

Rao Bahadur Subramaniam withdrew his amendment.

Dr. Sapru in his reply, mainly presented the difficulties of Madras members in case Dr. Gour's suggestion was accepted. Dr. Sapru then replied to other points raised in the debate and referring to Mr. Price's charge as regards the two voices, he said it was practically impossible for members of the executive council to attend both houses of legislature.

The resolution was put and negatived.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF GUJRATI ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Narayandas Girdhardas moved that in the matter of submission by the Gujrati and Marwadi communities, in the Madras presidency of English translations of their accounts and statements of income to the income tax authorities the local Government be directed to dispense with the additional requirement of an English translation.

Mr. T. Rangachariar supported while Mr. Brynat, Madras, opposed it as there was no instance quoted by the mover in which powers under the Income Tax Act were misused.

Mr. Hailey said the Government of India was not directly concerned with this question but they had advised local Government to increase the number of clerks to facilitate assessment.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn and the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

Reassembling after lunch Mr. Braja Sundar Das moved that the Secretary of State be urged that the civilian member of Bihar and Orissa Executive Council should either retire or go on leave preparatory to retirement, the vacancy so caused be not filled, and the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council be thereafter composed of only two members and not three as at present. He said that at a time when his province was suffering from flood troubles and high prices it was no use carrying on an elaborate administration paraphernalia. The greater the cost of administration the poorer the tax-payer. Moreover, the existing arrangement was neither in conformity with the Montagu-Chelmsford Report nor the Joint Parliamentary Committee's nor in the spirit of the declaration of August, 1917.

Mr. Sinha said the Government in reply to questions on this subject had admitted that the constitution of Bihar Executive though not in conformity with the Joint Committee's report was thought to be in accordance with its spirit. The speaker denied that Government's action was either in accordance with the letter or spirit of the said report. The question of economy in the funds of the poorest province of Bihar was essential and in the words of the Joint Committee special economy would be required in developing its resources. However, a Government answer that one European among five Indians would be too small had caused great amount of dissatisfaction in the country as ventilated by the press. It scented distrust of Indians and lack of confidence in Lord Sinha.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan also supported the resolution.

SIR W. VINCENT'S DEFENCE.

Sir William Vincent, on behalf of the Government in amplifying the information he gave to the questions on this subject, referred to the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and said there was in the minds of the authors the necessity of increasing the number of Indians and not that of the Europeans. The Bihar Government now consisted of six members of which four were Indians and if the present solution was accepted there would be four Indians and only one European. Since the formation there had been two Europeans and rightly or wrongly Government thought it undesirable to reduce this number to one. Lord Sinha was a person who had rendered conspicuous service in public life and Sir William repudiated any suggestion that the Government of India had not the fullest confidence in him, because the Government of India regarded him as one of the most eminent men in this country. In Bihar there were very large European interests, like the planting communities, etc., and so the Government thought it would be right to have two European members with administrative experience on the Executive Council. Government thought there would be considerable increase of work with the increased Government and it was thought undesirable to break away too rapidly from the old tradition and reduce to one European.

Proceeding, Sir William said:—"I am authorised to say that the present arrangement was come to with the approval of Lord Sinha himself. He did not want in the first year of his office to change the existing arrangements, but always with this proviso, that it was considered as temporary arrangement. I admit that the province is poor, but that will not support the idea that the expense of one more European member is more than it can bear and I might add that the province makes no contribution at all to the Central Government.

RESOLUTE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Sen said that the cost of administration in that poorest province was going on increasing and there must be a stop to it.

Mr. Samarth regretted that there had been a departure from the Joint Committee's recommendations not only in the letter, but also in the spirit. Mr. Girdharlal Agarwala also supported the resolution.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju said that Sir William Vincent's reply ought to have been that the Government could not find a job anywhere else for one European member of the Bihar Executive and so he had to be provided for in Bihar.

Mr. Price emphasised that the present arrangement was in accordance with Lord Sinha's desire.

Mr. B. S. Das said that his resolution did not urge immediate steps. The Home member had himself agreed that the present arrangement was a temporary one, so there was no real difference. Local Government in this matter had no power as suggested by Mr. Price.

LORD SINHA'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

Sir William Vincent, in winding up the debate, said he had risen to clear up the position of Lord Sinha. The Government of India intended to retain two European officials with administrative experience in the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa, until the matter was re-examined on the retirement of one member. Lord Sinha's position was that when the Government of India addressed him on their own view his reply was that he concurred that the existing arrangement be not disturbed, at any rate for the present. The simple question was that it was thought advisable to retain more than one officer with some experience of active administration. None of the Indian Councillors had been through the work of the administration. That was why the present arrangement was entertained.

Replying to Mr. Samarth's accusation that such a decision were possible because the Executive was not bound to the Legislature he asked the House to believe him that his experience had shown him that in both the transferred and reserved subjects the executive was as a matter of fact being controlled by the Legislature, except in case of emergency and this control was much more than contemplated by the authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The resolution was put and carried by a non-official majority without division.

HOURS OF DAILY MEETING.

DISCUSSION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 5.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning. The business for to-day was purely non-official. No less than 29 resolutions and 18 amendments making a total of 47 appear on the agenda paper. At question time interpellations were asked and answered.

Replying to Mr. B. S. Das, Mr. Hullah, Revenue Secretary said that one lakh and ninety thousand had been contributed by the Imperial Government to the Government of Bihar and Orissa to relieve the distress caused by floods in 1920.

Replying to Mr. Faiyazkhan, Mr. O'Donnell said that no expenditure had been incurred by Indian Revenue towards the constitution of the Chamber of Princes and it was not possible to say whether any such expenditure would be incurred in future.

In reply to a question by Mr. Neogi, Dr. Sapru said that an Indian Officer had been as desired by the Leaue of Nations for appointed to the Secretariat of the League.

Replying to Mr. Faiyazkhan, Mr. O'Donnel said that 38 members in the Legislative Assembly and ten in the Council of State were elected unopposed, and as for the number of title-holders among both the chambers he referred the member to the lists already published to count it for himself

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEETINGS.

After question time, Mr. Price, who had not finished his speech the other lay on his resolution that meetings of this Assembly should be held daily excepting on Sundays, continued his arguments in favour of his proposal, which said would make their work more conducive to the welfare of this country, besides enabling them to save some amount of money which was being paid to members as daily allowance.

Lieut.-Col. Herbert supported the mover, while Prince Akram Hussain opposed the resolution and said that it was not feasible.

Mr. Mahmod Schanal Sahab supporting the resolution sugested means of improving the present arrangement.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan also pointed out the difficulties of acceptings the proposed arrangement.

Khan Bahadur Zahiruddin Ahmed, who also joined the discussion remarked that if they talked less, they could do more work. (Laughter).

Dr. Sapru welcomed the resolution as giving a chance to clear some misapprehension that existed about the position of the Legislative Department. During the month of February, session began on the 15th and up till the end of February they had 15 days at their disposal of which 5 were devoted to the Assembly, 5 to the ablot, one day to the election of the Council of State, two were devoted to Finance Committee and two Sundays. Thus the Legislative Department was fully occupied during the course of these 15 days. 10,000 communications including business lists, circular lists and question lists were issued by the Legislative Department. It was suggested that a separate staff might be kept up for the two houses. This would mean that any new staff would have no work for a greater part of the year when sessions were not held.

As for simultaneous meetings of both houses, it would be difficult for Government members to address any house they were required to. Then again, in future, select committees would have to meet on important legislation, and on every Friday and possibly some other days as well the Executive would have to hold its meeting. At the head of all this it would be extremely difficult to get the list of busines printed and widely circulated among all members. Government would, however, do its best to meet the wishes of the house and try to devote as many days to work every week as was compatible with the efficient discharge of their duty. Therefore he opposed the resolution.

(For Further Proceedings See Page 10.)

PRESENT TRADE DEPRESSION

REMEDIAL MEASURES SUGGESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, March 4.

The Importer's Association, Amritsar has sent the following telegram to the Finance Member, Government of India Delhi:—

To remedy the present trade depression due to low exchange, we suggest firstly the stoppage of free import of bullion, if impracticable, imposition of heavy duty; secondly, the removal of export duty on hides and skins; thirdly, export of grain and cereals in restricted scales; fourthly, levying uniform twenty per cent. import duty instead of eleven per cent. proposed; fifthly, effective steps to foster international credits; sixthly, resumption of the sale of Reverse Council Bills at least for six months against sterling loans in England payable for immediate requirements. These measures will undoubtly improve the exchange position.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 4.

Lieut.-Col. P. F. Champman, I.M.S., officiates as Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces for one month. Major H. B. Steen, I.M.S., acts as professor, Clinical and Operative Survey, Calcutta Medical College, vice Lieut.-Col. P. F. O'Connr granted eight months leave. Captains M.A.S., Cousins and W.S.H., Hearn appointed Assistant Commandants, Burma Military Police.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Reverneds S. Luckman and G. Luckman and G. W. Jones appointed Chaplains, Lucknow and Lahore respectively.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. G. Wright officiates as Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore, vice Mr. J. Kelly granted eight months leave. Lieut.-Col. Knox officiates as Resident, Mysore, vice Mr. Barton on eight months leave. Mr. J. H. R. Fraser placed on special duty in Dera Ismail Khan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Col. C. G. Stewart becomes Brigade Commander. Col. J. R. E. Charles becomes Director, Staff Duties, vice Col. Wigram. Col. R. H. Betham and Lieut.-Cols. A. H. Briest, A. K. Rawlins and W. E. Young retire from service. Major-General Sir H. C. Holman becomes Deputy Quarter-master-General, Army Headquarters, vice Major-General Richardson.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Shivaratri: Bank Holiday. (All Post Office in Bombay to work as on Sundays).
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Gymkhan Maidan.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

The Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Co., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Empire Theatre, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Girls' Friendly Society Fancy Fete, Cama Hospital, 4-30 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

KHANDERO WASUDEO, aged 30 years, clerk in C. W. Wadia and Co., and the beloved son of Mr. Wasudeo Waman Sadashivjee of Worli died on 2nd instant at Worli. Deeply mourned by his old father and relatives.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION.

A gathering for the distribution of certificates to the students of the Peoples union Volunteer Corps who have passed their examination in the First-Aid of the Union's Ambulance class, will be held at Hira Baugh Gowasji Patel Tank Road to-day at 5-30 p.m., when H. H. the Maharajashib of Davas (senior) will preside.

MUSSALMANS PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspicies of the National Muslim School Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at Chowki Mohalla at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in which Khilafat and Non-Cooperation in regard to the withdrawal of students from Government and aided schools will be explanied. It is hoped all Muslim students and guardians will attend the meeting.

FIRST MAHARASTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

There was a public meeting held at Bassein on the 3rd of March under the presidentship of Mr. N. D. Deodhekar of Umbergaon, Dr. Savarkar being the lecturer. A resolution was unanimously passed to invite the first Maharastra Provincial Conference amidst great enthusiasm.

A Taluka Congress Committee is also formed under the new constitution.

WRAGGLE TAGGLE VARIETY COMPANY.

To-night (Monday) there will be a complete change of programme at the Excelsior Theatre, when the happy Wraggle Taggle gipsies will embark on the fourth episode of their fascinating little musical comedy act. There will also be a strong second half programme of up to date variety numbers featuring Gladys Holliday in new songs at her piano, Tom A. Keele and Wyn Ray and concerted numbers by the various member's of the Company. Gladys Warrell and Harry Colienette will sing some duets especial request also.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, the motion for the reduction of Ministers' salary was rejected. (A.P.)

"The Pioneer" understands that Mr. C. A. Bell is expected to return to India from Tibet next month. Mr. Bell's reception at Lhasa was most cordial.

* * *

Lord Chelmsford, on Saturday, paid a visit to Jammu, and in the Durbar declared the powers appertaining to the ruler of the State of Jamtau and Kashmir to be restored in full to Lt.-General H. H. the Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh.

* * *

A Bangalore message of March 5 says with the approach of hot weather station the municipal authorities have taken precautionary measures regarding stray dogs. Large batches which suspected rabies have been removed to pound to-day. (A. P.)

* * *

At the United Provinces Legislative Council on Saturday a resolution urging the abolition of impressed labour in the Kumaon Hills within a definite period was carried.

* * *

A disastrous fire occurred in the Dalhousie jute mill at Champdeny, near Serampore It originated in a jute-stock in the mill compound containing several thousand bales. The damage is reported to be about eight lakhs. (A.P)

* * *

The finals in the Cassnell Cup Polo Tournament was won by "A" team of 2nd Lancers who defeated "B" team of the same regiment by 7 goals to 3 and Manda Cup by 31st Lancers who beat the Black Watch by four goals to three. (A.P.)

* * *

An interim-report of the Salaries Committee recently appointed to consider the question of revising the salaries of non-gazetted officers comes to the conclusion that minimum salary of S S. L. C clerks be raised to rupees 35 in the mofussal and rupees 40 in the city. The intial starting of graduates should be Rs. 10 higher. (A P.)

SPORTING NEWS.

M. C. C. v. ALBURY FIFTEEN

DRAW IN FAVOUR OF M. C. C.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

ALBURY (New South Wales) March 5.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., March 6.

The two day match between the M. C. C. and a fifteen of Albury finished to-day in a draw greatly in favour of the M. C. C. Hitch, Hobbs, Hearne, Fender and Howell were omitted from the English side. Albury batted first and were dismissed for 146. Parkin had seven wickets for 63, Waddington three for 49, and Wilson three for 28

The M. C. C. then batted and when stumps were drawn at the end of the first day's play they had scored 149 for nine wickets. Wilson being not out 19 and Russell not out 61.

On resuming on the second day Russell and Wilson made a prolonged stand. Russell in his innings of 146 gave five chances.

The M. C. C. innings was declared closed with the score at 326 for six wickets. The Albury Fifteen in their second venture had scored 101 for ten wickets when stumps were drawn and the match was declared a draw.

The scores:

ALBURY FIFTEEN.

First Innings	146
M. C. C.	
Woolley st Daley b Kenna	33
Rhodes l-b-w b Henderson	24
Makepeace c Henderson b Kenna	2
Hendren l-b-w b Kenna	9
W. Wilson l-b-w b Davis	62
Russell c Davis b Carter	146
Waddington not out	23
Dolphin not out	16
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wkts.-	326

ALBURY FIFTEEN.

Second Innings (for 10 wkts) 101

Bowling for the M. C. C. in the Albury second innings, Rhodes had five wickets for 55 and Wilson four for sixteen.

MADRAS RACES.

SATURDAY MARCH 5TH.

(From our Own Corgespondent.)

MADRAS, Mar. 5.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. A. Reef's ORNATE, 8-9, Vick ... 1
Mr. Basavaraj's ARAB KNIGHT, 9-12, Quinn ... 2
Mr. D. D. Ghista's GOLD COIN, 9-3, Meherjee ... 3

THE KUMARAMANGALAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Gokuldas' RASHAD, 8-3, Meekin. Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait's BOWERY, 8-13, Bona ... 2
Mr. H. R. Dunk's NAWABZADA, 8-13, Mitchell ... 3

THE OOTY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait's ABAJALA, 9-7, Bona
Maharajah of Mysore's JAPONETTE, 8-3, Bland
Mr. M. Gokuldas' TWO GATES, 8-7, Meekings

MEERUT RACES.

SATURDAY 5TH MARCH.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

MEERUT March 5

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance 1,000 yards.

Mr Erahim Naasar's SPARK 9-0 Trahan 1
Mr Sattar Mohomed's TOP NOTCH 7-13, Karim ... 2
Raja Sripal Singh's LIBHTNING 8-9, Fozard ... 3
Mr Badsras Bronze Metal 7-8 Mujeed ... 4

Betting: Twos Kherulla and America, fours Spark and Lightning sixes others.

CIVIL SESVICE PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr Turner's LITTLE EVA 7-5 Japheth 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' MUNDERAH 92 Alford 2
Major Ewing's MOOI 8-10 Maj. McCudden 3
Nawab Habibullah's Shining Light 7-0, Brownlee ... 4

Betting: Evens Munderah, threes Wood-Nymph, fours Mooi. fives Kishoree, sixes Little Eva, tens others.

KAMMPTON PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

H H Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE 10-7 Capt Bernard ... 1
Mr Hoyt's DISCARDED 11-8 Trahan ... 2
Raja Sripal Singh and Kour Rajendra-Singh's SARFARAZ Fozard ... 3

Betting: Evens Red Duke, twos Discarded and Sarfaraz, fives Indian Apple, tens Foam.

MEERUT CHASE. Distance 2½ miles

Capts Wallington and New ll's WHAT NEXT 10-0 Capt. Newill ... 1
Capt Fleming's CHATTYBITS 6-12 Capt. Arnold ... 2
Col Moore's DAROJI II 9-7 Ramrakhan 3
Major Cameron's GLENGARRY 9-0 Maj. McCudden ... 4

Betting: Evens Red Lucifer, threes What Next, five Misty Morn, tens others.

DESERT PLATE. Distance R C & 100 yds

Thakur Chandika Pershad's MUBROOK 7 0 car 7-4 Jones ... 1
Mr Draper's LE GRAND 7-2 Fownes ... 2
Mr Kali Charan's VARLET 8-7 Japheth 3
Mr Hamid Uddin's Boltaway 8-6 Mujeed 4

Betting: Twoss Varlet, threes National, fours Bayard and Badier, fives Municipal and Le Grand, sixes Mubrook and Bolt away, tens others.

KADER PLATE Distance R C and 100 yards.

Mr Toogood's LOCH D 7-3 Karim ... 1
Mr Bilasarai Shah's IDLEWILD 8-1 Abdul Wahid ... 2

Betting: Five to four on each Idlewild and Loch D.

PRODUCE FUND PLATE. Distance 1 Mile

Genl Hari Singh's BELGRAVEN 9-6, Beasley ... 1
Sardar Santsingh Chachhi's CUBE ROOT 7-0 Fownes ... 2
Thakur Maheshwari Pershad's SAVANT 8-4 A. Wahid ... 3
Messrs Reed and King's TODDY 9-7, Trahan ... 4

Betting: Evens Belgraven, 5 to 4 Toddy, fours Savant, eights others

HINDU CRICKETERS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Yesterday, a pleasant ceremony of distributing prizes among the Hindu Cricketers took place at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana. The Hon. Sir Justice L. A. Shah presided and Lady Shah gave away the prizes. The members of the Gymkhana mustered strong on the occasion.

Mr. M. M. Goradia, the Secretary of the Prize Fund, at the beginning of the proceedings, gave an account of how the Fund had been raised and with what object. Lady Shah then distributed the prizes, amid cheers and applause.

THE RECIPIENTS.

The following were the recipients:—

Mr. C. K. Naidu—a gold medal and purse from each of the Hindu Prize Fund; the Executive Committee of the Hindu Representative Matches; and the Colaba Cloth Merchants' Prize Fund. Mr. M. H. Chandrana—a gold medal, and a purse from each of the Hindu Prize Fund; the Executive Committee of the Hindu Representative Matches; and the Colaba Cloth Merchants Prize Fund. Mr. J. G. Nave—a gold medal; and a purse from each of the Hindu Prize Fund and the Executive Committee of the Hindu Representative Matches. Mr. S. M. Dalvi—a gold medal and a purse from the Hindu Prize Fund. Mr. S. M. Joshi—a gold medal and a purse from each of the Colaba Cloth Merchants' Prize Fund; and the Mr. Kharka Fund. Mr. V. V. Kantak, a gold medal and a purse from each of the Hindu Prize Fund and the Colaba Cloth Merchants' Prize Fund. Mr. P. Shivaram—a gold medal, a hat and a purse from the Colaba Cloth Merchants' Prize Fund. Mr. D. B. Deodhar—a gold medal, one hat and a purse from the Colaba Cloth Merchants' Pride Fund. Mr. L. P. Jai—a gold medal, and one hat. Mr. S. R. Godemkar—a gold medal and one hat. Mr. P. Vithal—a gold medal and a purse from the Colaba Cloth Merchants' Prize Fund. Mr. Balu—a gold medal and a purse from the Colaba Cloth Merchants' Fund. Mr. K. G. Pardeshi—a gold medal only. Mr. D. Pai—a gold medal only Mr. M. G. Shroff—a gold medal only. Mr. K. G. Meglingum—a gold medal only.

Mr. Naidu was also awarded a purse from the Shikrishna Stores Fund and the Sir Jagmohandes Barjivandas Fund, each; and Mr. Chandrana received a purse from the Shrikrishna Stores Fund, in addition to the former prizes.

NEED FOR COSMOPOLITAN INSTITUTION.

After the distribution of the prizes, the Chairman congratulated the winners and said though his knowledge about sports was not of a high standard he thought the giving of the prizes to the sportesmen was in the right direction to encourage the advancement and development of games among them. There was no doubt that such public appreciation as was exhibited by the distribution of that evening's prizes, would promote their interests in sports to a great extent. Although the Hindus did not win the Quadrangular contest this year, there was nothing to feel discouraged. After all the efficiency in any sports did not lis in winning a match. Though they did not win the match they could be content with the idea that they played the game best. In a contest one party must win and the other must lose and, therefore, there was not as much importance in winning a match or losing it, as there was in attaining peffection in the game. The chairman also said that there should be a cosmoplitan institute where the gamesters of all communities,—Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis—could meet to develop the sporting spirits among them. Now that the commencement of the development of Bombay was on, they should see that Gymkhana at the Kennedy Seaface remained intact. He however, hoped the Gymkhanas would take care of themselves but they should not miss the opportunity of acquiring some land for a common Gymkhana for all communities.

DUKE'S WINNINGS AT THE RACES.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has sent a donation of Rs. 83 being his winnings at the Races on Saturday, 26th

The Syndicate of the Bombay University has decided to help the Bhandarkar Institute's Mahabharat publication by an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 for five years in the first instance.

A Punjab Government communique states a number of instances are being reported of looting and intimidation by bad characters in the neighbourhood of Nankana Sahib where a large number of persons continue to collect at the scene of the recent tragedy. (A.P).

The first conference of secondary teachers in the Bombay presidency began its deliberations on Sunday afternoon at Poona, Mr. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" presiding. He was glad that the conference was going to devote its attention both to problems of great educational value dealt with in the Sadler Report as also to the question of revision of pay of the secondary teachers.

NANKANA SAHIB TRAGEDY.

THE THREE POSSIBILITIES.

"REFUSE TO TAKE REVENGE."

MR. GANDHI'S ADVICE TO SIKHS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 5.

Mr. Gandhi has addressed a lengthy message to the Sikhs in connection with the Nankana Sahib tragedy, in the course of which he characterises the action of the Mahant and his party as a second edition of Dyerism, more barbarous, more calculated and more fiendish than Dyerism at Jallianwalla and says:—"India weeps to-day over the awful tragedy. I am ashamed to find that there are men to-day who are capable of crime committed by sons of India in that holy temple. Information is lacking to show why the Akali party went to the temple and whether they offered resistance to the murderers. They had all their *kirpans* and most, their hatchets. There are three possiblities that could have happened:—(1) The party went by show of force to take possession of the temple, but were overwhelmed by superior force and died fighting bravely. (2) The party went merely as worshippers and had no intention of taking possession and were treacherously murdered without being able to defend themselves. (3) The party went as worshippers as in the second case and were mercilessly attacked and though able to dewend themselves would not retaliate and willingly died being under a vow not to use violence in connection with the Durdwara movement. The contention of my informants who can only speak from hearsay is that the party went and died as supposed in the third alternative. If it is so, the martyrs have showed courage and resignation of the highest order of which Sikhs, India and the whole world would have reason to be proud. It is a matter of greatest satisfaction that the Sikhs with whom I have discussed the possibilities persist in believing in the last. In the second instance, the bravery of defenders was as unquestioned as in the last. In the case first imagined the bravery was great, but the morality of the act, i.e., the taking possession by a show of force must remain open to question and ordinarily speaking made the Akalis a party of trespassers whom the party in possession was entitled by law to use sufficient force to repel. The Akalis are a party of Purists. They are impatient to rid Gurdwara of the abuses that have crept in. They insist upon uniformity of worship in Gurdwaras. The movement has been going on for some years. Both cooperating and non-cooperating Sikhs have, since the movement of Non-cooperation, been acting in concert so far as the Gurdwara movement is concerned and even if it is discovered ultimately that the Akali party went to Nankana Sahib by the show of force to dispossess a Mahant who had abused his trust, history will still call immolation in the act of martyrdom worthy of high praise, judged by the highest standard and that of non-violent Non-Cooperation.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

If the first supposition turns out to be true, the act of entering to take possession must bear the taint of violence and as such worthy of censure, but the original taint can never be held as in any way justifying the fiendish barbarity of the crime committed by the murderers. The law courts were open to them. No man using violence can plead Non-Cooperation for not seeking the assistance of law courts. The time however for adjudging the exact value of martyrdom is not yet. It is more to the point to consider the immediate steps that should be taken. I can only think of the tragedy in the terms of Indian nationality. The merit of the brave deed must belong not only to Sikhs but to the whole nation, and my advice therefore must be to ask my Sikh friends to shape the future conduct in accordance with the needs of the nation. The purest way of seeking justice against murderers is not to seek it. The perpetrators, whether they are Sikhs, Pathans or Hindus are our countrymen. Their punishment cannot recall the dead to life. I would ask those, whose hearts are lacerated, to forgive them not out of their weakness, for they are able in every way to have them punished, but out of their immeasurable strength. Only the strong can forgive. You will add to the glory of martyrdom of the dead by refusing to take revenge. Moreover those who are Non-Cooperationists cannot have recourse to British law courts even for getting murderers punished. If we will be free within one year we must have the courage to suffer even the murderers to go scot-free till we have established a Government in accordance with which justice can be vindicated.

WARNING TO SIKHS.

Let Sikhs beware that Government will no doubt try to win them over to them by showing that they alone punish the guilty. Law courts of an evil Government are traps into which the unwary run unwittingly, but if we have not yet visualised the wickedness of the system under which we are governed, and, therefore, at a crucial moment will not avoid existing law courts, let us not thoughtlessly blunder into having our own committee side by side with Governmental Committee of Enquiry. Let us frankly admit our imperfection or weakness and avail ourselves of law courts or boldly face the possibility of murderers being let loose upon us. It is dangerous to conceal our weakness; it is still more dangerous to make a pretence of courage. It was common knowledge that the Mahant had been preparing for a long time, and practically openly, to give battle. He had arms. He had collected ammunition. He was surrounding himself with ruffians. Government officials could not but have known of the preparations. You, therefore, naturally suspect that high officials contemplated with equanimity, if they did not encourage, the perpetration of a heinous deed. You are anxious to find out the exact truth. A moment of reflection will convince you that even if it is found that some Government officials were guilty of such complicity, the discovery takes you and India no further than where we stand to-day. You and practically the whole of India want to sweep the whole of Government out of existence unless the system under which it is being carried on is radically altered. It would be wrong to divert the attention of any section of the nation from the main or only issue which is before the country."

Concluding his message, Mr. Gandhi advised the Sikhs either to establish arbitration boards for the settlement of the possession of all Gurdwaras or the postponement of the question until the attainment of Swaraj. He also advised the suspension of the movement to take possession of Gurdwaras by means of Akali parties.

ORDER AGAINST MR. DAS CANCELLED.

ALSO AGAINST MESSRS. M. NEOGI AND T. AHMED.

SHOPS AND BAZAR REOPEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

A Mymensingh message dated the 5th, instant says; Orders served under Sec. 144 upon Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Monmohan Neogi and Mr. Taibuddin Ahmed were cancelled this evening, by the District Magistrate. After a three days' Lartal, shops and bazars reopened to-day.

SEQUEL TO ORDER ON MR. DAS

PLEADERS' RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYMENSINGH, Mar. 5.

The order served on Mr. C. R. Das has not been rescinded. Hartal in the town has been continuing for the last three days.

News has been received that pleaders and Muktears have decided to suspend practice for seven days at Netrokona, Iswargunj, Jamalpur, and Tangail.

The orders under section 107 served on Mr. Monomohan Neogi and Mr. Taibuddin have been cancelled but both have been ordered under section 144, Cr. P. C., not to make any speech or hold any meeting in the town.

At a public meeting held at Calcutta on Saturday, to condemn the measures adopted at Mymensing against Mr. C. R. Das, a resolution was adopted expressing the firm resolve to carry out the full programme of Non-Cooperation as the only means of combating the high-handed methods of the bureaucracy and for the attainment of Swaraj. At that meeting, the Secretary, National Education, announced that 50 per cent. of Matriculation candidates had abstained from appearing at the examination.

COLD BLOODED MURDER OF A YOUTH.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY AT MATUNGA.

A sensational shooting incident took place early morning, yesterday, at Matunga. Prabhakar Balkrishna a young Hindu living in a chawl at Matunga Road was sleeping at night in a shop on the ground floor of the chawl. About 2-30 a.m. a reports of gun-shot was heard near the shop and it was followed by an alarm that drew many neighbours at the shop. Prabhakar's relatives and neighbours found him lying dead in the shop in a pool of blood. His body was removed to the morgue, where Dr. Nunan, Polise Surgean, held post mortem examination on the body, and found that the deceased died of haemorrhage due to gun shot on the chest and penetrating the lungs. In his opinion the gun was fired straight and from a distance of not more than six feet. The bullet went in between the fifth and the sixth ribs of the left side of the deceased.

The Police are making enquiry in the matter.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

RLY. BOARD'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 4.

The Railway Committee recoreded to-day the evidence of the President, members and Joint Secretary of the Railway Board. Touching the State versus Company management they held that in respect of economical and effecient working, either system if properly administered, would secure beneficial results. There was no reason to disture the principle of existing arrangements. Remedies for the existing deficiencies must be sought in improving the methods of control, rather than in altering the principle of management.

BURMA RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 5.

The Burma Railway strike has ended.

POLICY OF REPRESSION.

MORE GAGGING ORDERS.

SEQUEL TO ORDER ON MR. DAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 5.

The District Magistrate of Sitapur has served a notice under section 144 C. P. C. on Babu Marari Lal Varma prohibiting him from making any speech or holding any meeting in the District.

An unusual interest is being exhibited in the coming Allahamad Municipal elections. there being 61 candidates for 29 seats and a keen contest is expected in almost all wards except in the Civil Station where Messrs. O. M. Chiene and N. K. Mukerji have been returned unopposed.

REPRESSION PROGRESSING IN BEPAR.

GAGGING OF AMRAOTI KHILAFAT WORKERS.

AKOLA, March 3.

A correspondent from Akola wires:—

Last week order was served on Mr. Zamuddin of Karanja, near Akola, under Section 107, C. P. C. Day before yesterday Mr. Gul Khan *alias* Mulsher Khan, a Khilafat worker of Akola, while touring in the interior and selling Khilafat receipts, reached Karanja to attend a case. The local police was too much perturbed by his presence and God knows what was the confidential report, which led the District Superintendent of Police to appear with a *posse* of about 75 constables before a peaceful assembly of about 5,000 people listening to Mr. Gul Khan. The Police Inspector stopped the speaker and read the following order which was immediately signed and the meeting dispersed. In spite of some excitement the conduct of the audience was excellent.

The order ran as follows:—

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that a mass meeting is to be held at Karanja and that Gul Khan *alias* Gulsher Khan is going to deliver an exciting speech which is likely to create disturbance of public tranquility and also annoyance and influence witnesses in the other cases, which are to be put up in Court and as I think immediate prevention is desirable, I hereby direct under Section 144, C. P. C., that Gulsher Khan *alias* Gul Khan do refrain from delivering his speeh or speeches today and for one month hereafter in Akola, Murtazapur Sub-Division, and further prohibit the holding of to-day's meeting at Karanja."

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Krassin has arrived in London.

Paris.—The death is announced of General Mercier.

New York.—Canada has issued a challenge for the Davis Cup.

Mr. Harding was on Friday, installed in Washington as the 29th President of the United States.

It is stated that the defeat of Mr. Griffith Boscawen does not entail his resignation from the Ministery of Agriculture.

LONDON, March 4th.—Mr. Patrick Hannon, Unionist, has been returned unopposed for the Moseley Division of Birmingham.

Sir Dradmmond Fraser has been appointed Organiser of the Termeulgn Credit Scheme in aid of distressed European Countries.

Washington.—Colonel George Harvey, Proprietor and Editor of the "North American Review," who is to be the new Ambassador to England, has always been friendly towards England.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed a resolution authorising conferment of the Congressional Medal of Honour on the Unknown British and French warriors buried in the Westminister Abbey and beneath Arc-de-triomphe.

The Irish Republican Army is ceaselessly active in the rural districts of Ireland. Large bodies of armed men, while avoiding conflict with the Forces of the Crown, are constantly preparing ambushes destroying bridges, blocking roads, tearing up railways and cutting telegraph wires.

Mr. James Mckeon, the notorious rebel leader, who has been on a run for some months and is stated to be wanted in connection with several murders, has been captured in a train, which was searched by the Military at Mullingar station. Although handcuffed after his arrest, he made a dash for liberty. He was pursued and shot in three places and now lies in hospital in a precarious condition.

The Imperial Customs Conference is proceeding most satisfactorily and has reached a virtual agreement in the main objects of drawing up a single form of declaration of values for duty purposes and form of certificate of origin, which will be applicable in all parts of the Empire, thus avoiding separate and distinct certificates, which at present time are required by different customs authorities.

A reply to an interpellation at the Madras University Senate meeting elicited that Sir Henry Stone, H. J. Allen, Revd E. M. MacPhail, Rev A Moffat, Francis Dewsbury, Sir Sankaran Nair and V. S. Srinivasa Sastri have been nominated to represent the Madras University at the forthcoming Congress of Universities of the British Empire to be held at Oxford and London. (A.P.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 7, 1921.

LOYALTY v. SERVILITY.

We feel complimented by the interest expressed by "New India" in our modest efforts to discover and to point out some workable and quick solution of the present difficulties which may lead to peace; still more so by the disagreement of that paper with our humble suggestions. For it is evident that a journal which can honestly declare (vide "New India", March 2, p. 7), that "reckless disobedience, most uncivil, has poisoned the blood of India, and unless the spread of the virus can be checked, the Nation will be destroyed," can have nothing in common with ourselves who hold the contrary opinion, namely, that reckless obedience to the will, and blind admiration of the ways, of foreigners must eventually destroy any nation. "New India" goes on to say:

> It is not repression by the authorities that would be most effective. The duty lies on us, the citizens, the men and women of India, who should repel the attack on civilisation, and save themselves from ruin. Mr. Gandhi is leading India into anarchy. It devolves on us to oppose him. If we are worthy to be free, if we are fit for Home Rule, this work devolves on us, not on the Government. Unless we do this, Mr. Gandhi will justify every prophecy of Lord Sydenham and of the "Morning Post," and will make India a laughing-stock in the face of the world.

In short, "New India" has a "down" on Mr. Gandhi, and would do anything to wreck his movement, even in alliance with Lord Sydenham and the Maharajah of Kolhapur—whose political activities, whatever one may think of them, cannot, by any stretch of charity, be called progressive. The paper is so blinded by hostility to Mr. Gandhi's movement that it can even go the length of calling upon Indians to do the dirty work of the bureaucracy in repressing it. "It is not repression by the authorities that would be most effective. The duty lies on us, the citizens of India" and so on! "New India" seems to us to be bureaucratic barrel organ, playing the old bureaucratic carol of "Divide and Rule." We, on the other hand, have tried to point out in our humble way that the hope of India as a nation lies in unity of purpose, and to show that the purpose of the "Moderates" and the "Extremists" is in reality the same, and that the only way in which the Government of India can be reconciled with the people of India is by espousing that same purpose and supporting it through thick and thin. We have had plenty of evidence of the most public and authoritative character—e.g. the resolution sent to the Duke of Connaught by the Parsi Central Association—that Cooperators are in favour of the aims of Non-Cooperation, that they do most earnestly desire that justice should be done to India in the matters of the Khilafat and the Punjab, and that Swaraj should be attained at the earliest possible moment. And we have shown that if the first two points were gained by means of the strong cooperation of the Government the passage to the last point would be clear and peaceful since the Government of India would be at one with the people for the first time in history. "New India" sternly disapproves of our most peaceable suggestion. We read:

> Mr. Gandhi's invitation on a former occasion to Lord Chelmsford was that His Excellency should resign his Viceroyalty and lead the Non-Cooperation movement, but our contemporary's suggestion is even more original. "Muslims must make ready for defeat" at the London Conference, and the only hope of winning justice, we are told, is for the Government of India "to threaten Non-Cooperation with the British Government, fully prepared to execute the threat." We admire the novelty of the idea, if not the practicality of it. Happily the Executive have some sense of public duty and of proportion; moreover they are men who are mindful of the oath each has taken, and cannot commit an act of rank rebellion.

Obviously the point of Gandhi's invitation to Lord Chelmsford has escaped "New India". If the Viceroy stood for India firmly, he would be regarded as a popular leader rather than a foreign ruler. Our own suggestion is so little novel that it has occurred to everyone of the "White" Dominions; and they have found it practical, since to it alone they owe their independent status in the Empire. We are only asking the Government of India to act as if India had a claim to the Dominion status which she has been so loudly promised. Without such action on the part of a "colonial" Government "Dominion status" never yet was gained. Our contemporary is glad to think that "the Executive have some sense of public duty and of proportion." We wish to God they had! For then they would realise that they are servants of India, and that India contains more than three hundred million human beings, with a future, as compared with England's forty millions. "Moreover they are men who are mindful of the oath which each has taken, and cannot commit an act of rank rebellion." We have yet to learn that any official in India has taken an oath of allegiance to Mr. Lloyd George, whose "deal" with Greeks over the Turkish Treaty is of a nature to bring dire dishonour on the British name. The oath which each has taken is to the King-Emperor as representative of honour and justice, and the oath was taken in the name of God, the ever-living King. Fifty years ago, no Englishman in the position of a Viceroy of India would have hesitated for one moment to resign on such an insult as was put on India and Lord Chelmsford by the present Turkish treaty, for Englishmen were wont to recognise a higher duty than that they owe to merely temporary rulers; and in resigning on such an occasion an Englishman of old would have considered that he did his duty to his King and country. Our contemporary seems to have fallen over head and ears into the current error of mistaking mere routine subservience for loyalty, and for the sake of guarding and maintaining that routine subservience, it would egg Indian on to "repress" Indian, and so plunge the country into all the horrors of a civil war. If its aim were really, as it says, "Home Rule" for India, it would not quarrel with us for our efforts to attain that object by a more consolidating process, which abolishes "repression" altogether.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

"Both of them (the Editor and Printer of the "Rangoon Mail") were seen handcuffed and taken from the town lock-up to the jail van." So said a responsible citizen of Rangoon at a public meeting held to protest against the action of Government in prosecuting the Editor and Printer of the "Rangoon Mail" and getting them convicted under section 153-A. The "Rangoon Mail" records that Mr. Chandra and his fellow-"convict" were both made to take off their coats and shoes. Now, we wonder if such things can really be under the flag of the British Empire, the rulers of which have just made a "free gift" of Home Rule to the Indian people and have inaugurated a "New Era." We cannot believe that such an exhibition of tyranny and vindictiveness is possible to-day even in that happy land of pagodas where Sir R. Craddock is ruling with a "velvet glove." We had always understood that hand-cuffing is resorted to only when there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused will try to escape from police custody. Mr. Chandra and his fellow-"convict" had both been enlarged on bail for a long period and it has never been suggested that during that period they tried to escape from the purview of the law. They were convicted for a political offence quite unconnected with the idea of any violence. It would be surprising if the police officers thought there was a risk of the prisoners taking to their heels if not secured by handcuffs. Government has got to be particularly jealous of the reputation of the police and in the interests of that reputation, if for nothing else, we hope the Lt. Governor of Burma will order a strict enquiry to be made into the present allegations. And why should they have been made to take off their coats and shoes?

Notes of the Day.

Press Day.

The public meeting organised by the Press Association of India which was held at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday under the able presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, was a tremendous success. The theatre was packed from floor to roof and the speeches were followed with a breathless interest, and applauded, when they satisfied the audience, with an earnestness far more impressive than the facile shouts to which our popular leaders have become accustomed. The meeting evidently meant business, and it was, in its component elements, an influential meeting, fully representative of the Indian population of Bombay. There is in fact no difference of opinion among Indians as to the iniquity of the Press Act of 1910, nor as to the wrong done to India in general and Bombay in particular by the deportation of Mr. Horniman, and his continued exile from the country which he loves so well. The resolutions had been framed in such a way as to avoid all suggestion of an appeal to Government. But if Government condescends to notice such a clear expression of the feelings and opinions of the Indian population of Bombay as can be found in Saturday's proceedings at the Excelsior Theatre, they will at least be made aware of one matter, out of many, in which they can placate those feelings and opinions at the opening of the "New Era." The Press Association of India, in the person of its energetic Secretary, deserves to be congratulated warmly on its public spirit, as well as on the excellent organisation to which the success of Saturday's meeting was so largely due.

The Campaign of Repression.

That the Duke's visit was intended to be a mere blind to cover up the glaring defects of the bureaucracy and not the raising of the curtain on the "New Era" is becoming plainer every day, especially since his Royal Highness left the country. In Madras, Delhi, Bengal, Punjab, Central Provinces and United Provinces, the campaign of repression has already begun, while in Behar and Orissa it is in full swing, thanks to Lord Sinha, who imagines that, because he is an Indian, special responsibilities rest on his shoulders to suppress the Non-Cooperation movement. His Government have been the first to issue a Circular to subordinate officialdom throughout the province directing them to use "every means in their power" to put down the movement. When such open encouragement is given to these officers, it is natural to expect that there would be a regular crop of what Sir William Vincent would call "over-zeal" on the part of these enthusiastic servants of the Crown, as eager to make their mark as Dyer himself. We have seen how Mr. Thomas is behaving in Malabar. The Magistrate of Mymensing similarly "sees red" in the presence of Messrs. Das and Neogi, while the Punjab Government has recourse to the more convenient weapon of a gag under the Defence of India (!) Act. In Behar, of course, leaders are being served, right and left as it were, with notices under Sections 117 and 144 I.P.C. It is only our Presidency that is still immune, and long, may it remain so, as a bright example!

Lord Sydenham's Concern for India.

Lord Sydenham, who is demonstrating his "sympathy" for the people of this Presidency by conspiring secretly with the Maharaja of Kolhapur and other reactionary elements to undermine their liberties, is opposing the contemplated reduction in the strength of the Army in India, on the ground, principally, that the authorities cannot afford to take any risks, just at present, in view of the "unrest" in the country. It does not matter to Lord Sydenham that the Army is swallowing more than half the revenues of the country and that such enormous expenditure is driving the country headlong to bankruptcy. Though his theories of defence have been exploded by the experiences of the last war, his lordship still imagines himself to be a great expert in the line and maintains the superiority of cavalry to aeroplanes and motors, especially "in restoring order." In this view, however, he will find few supporters among the military authorities in this country, for we have not heard that the cavalry played any conspicuous part in either the operations on the Afghan frontier or in the attempts of the Punjab authorities "to restore order" in 1919. Lord Sydenham, whether as a political expert or as a strategical one, has shown himself to be a back number more than once during the last few years.

THE IMMEDIATE NEED FOR INDEPENDENCE

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

III.

I wish to repeat in a somewhat different form, in the present paper, the argument which I have already brought forward. I shall not be afraid of going over the same ground again, because the subject is one of life or death to the Nation.

Sir John Seeley has really told us the plain, unvarnished truth.—"Subjection", he says, "for a long time to a foreign yoke is one of the most potent causes of national deterioration."

This sentence ought to be written on the heart of every Indian, with all the humiliation it implies. Until the humiliation is more deeply felt there appears no hope of remedy. As my friend, who has been the greatest help to my thinking all these years, Babu Ramananda Chatterji, has well expressed it:—

"A nation-wide movement can be produced only by a nation-wide disgrace, disability, indignity and wrong. What is this most humiliating common factor in our lives which can and ought to bring together men and women, the literate and the illiterate, rich and poor, prince and peasant, Hindu, Moslem, Christian, Buddhist, Jain, Sikh, Jew and Parsi, capitalist and labourer, Brahmin and non-Brahmin, "touchable" and "untouchable", "high-caste" and "low-caste"? It is foreign rule and foreign exploitation. Whatever our grievances and wrongs and want of opportunity, foreign rule is a common disgrace which we must all feel."

The period of 160 years, since the Battle of Plassey, is far too long a time to be in subjection to a band of foreign rulers, who have come from an island 7,000 miles away in the north of Europe. Such subjection, if Seeley's historical maxim is true, cannot but lead to national deterioration. This is why the need for independence is so immediate. This is why it cannot be postponed indefinitely, while other important things are being undertaken. God knows, there has been national deterioration enough! The last thing that we should wish is, that it should go on any longer. We cannot sit down at ease, whilst this root malady strikes down still deeper into the vitality of the nation.

The other terrible sentence of Sir John Seeley, which must act like a goad in spurring on every Indian, who loves his country, to take action, is contained in the paragraph, where the historian declares that India has reached the stage of helplessness, when it could be a cruelty for England to withdraw.

"To withdraw", he says, "the British Government from India would be the most inexcusable of all conceivable crimes." Why? Because,—these are his words,—"We (i.e., the British) have made India incapable of depending on anything else." And a sign of it is to be feared, that the British rule may have diminished whatever little power of this sort India may have originally possessed."

I have quoted this blunt and harsh and unpalatable sentences, again and again, because I want to drive home to the mind the degradation, which India has reached by tamely submitting to a foreign rule all these years, without making any united effort to throw off the yoke of subjection. Sir John Seeley, the historian, was looking at the problem from a detached and scientific point of view, as a curiously interesting phenomenon in history. But to Indians themselves, his words about national deterioration and national defencelessness ought to burn like fire. The inevitable result of the present state of things, according to Seeley, is that India is becoming every year more and more helpless: more and more unable to defend herself; more and more unable to evolve out of her own resources a stable form of Government: more and more incapable of depending on anything else except the British power.

I remember vividly, even to-day, how I went to my friend, Mr. Humphreys, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, in 1907, at the time of Lala Lajpatrai's arrest, and protested that this arrest was the very way to drive Indians to despair. He used, at that time, in the very kindliest way, the argument of Seeley. Indians were defenceless and they must be protected even against themselves. The one thing needed was the Pax Britannica. Anything else could only end in the Pathans and Afridis and Afghans coming over to the frontier. I remember the despair in which I went away, after that conversation.

And, in very truth, even though in many directions progress has been made since Sir John Seeley's days, and even since the year 1907, yet in one direction no improvement whatever has taken place. *National* India is as defenceless as ever she was before. And, I am afraid, an impartial historian would have to relate, that national deterioration has been going on apace, in spite of Indian awakening and in spite of Indian progress in certain directions. I, for one, have come to believe, that the state of the peasantry in India, under the crushing burden of military expenditure, is growing steadily worse. The Esher Report, which is already being acted upon in important details, shows the limit of Indian helplessness. A military budget which swallows up nearly half the revenue in a desperately poor country like India, reveals still further the deadlock reached in Indian affairs.

I have confessed, that, for very many years, I had still kept fast, as an anchor to my mental thinking, the belief in a purely evolutionary process,—a belief which might be taken as coinciding with that of the Indian National Liberals to-day. I have had sympathy with those thoughtful and patriotic Indian leaders, whose courage and integrity I had learnt deeply to respect, who maintained the belief that regeneration could come slowly to India, step by

(Continued on page 10.)

"PRESS ACT MUST GO!"

"WE DO NOT WANT MODIFICATIONS."

MR. JINNAH ON HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

"ENOUGH TO ROUSE THE BLOOD OF ANY MAN!"

A very enthusiastic and largely attended Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay was held at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday evening to "once more emphatically condemn the Press Act of 1910" and to "once more place on record its appeciation of great services of Mr. B. G. Horniman to the cause of Indian Press in particular, and National Progress in general and to reiterate its strongest condemnation of the arbitrary and unjust deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman and the continuation of the restriction against his return to India."

Mr. M.A. Jinnah, who presided, declared, on behalf of the meeting, that the "Press Act must be replealed; Indians do not want a modification of it." He told Government that they might forfeit the security, but they were not going to prevent in the year 1921, the people from exercising their fullest liberty of speech and of writing. That was a grave reflection upon any Government, continued Mr. Jinnah, that prevented its people from honestly, independently and fearlessly expressing their opinions and views. The liberty of the Press was the most valuable thing and if that liberty was touched in any way it undermined the authority of the Government more than it undermined the authority of the people.

Equally emphatic was Mr. Jinnah's condemnation of the Government's attitude towards Mr. B. G. Horniman. Mr Jinnah expressed his regret and sorrow that the man who put that barbarous measure (under which Mr. Horniman was deported) into force happened to be the Governor of Bombay. Mr Jinnah asked the meeting not to consider it as a question of Mr. Horniman, but to think of it as a principle. He put it tersely: "A man was deported without any trial, without anykind of statement being made as to what he had done and that man was not allowed to come here for nearly two years although he had challenged them to put him on his trial. He asked, "Can a man who is at the head of Government justify it? Has he really tried to explain it?" All he could say was that it shocked human liberty .....Mr. Horniman was placed in London deprived of his livelihood and the Governor was sitting tight and giving no explanation. It was enough to rouse the blood of any man!

All shades of opinion were represented on the platform, and among those who took part in the meeting were Messrs M. R. Jayakar, V. J. Patel, K. Natarajan, B. F. Bharucha, C. S. Deole, M. Pickthall, K. M. Munshi, R. Venkat Ram and D. Chaman Lall.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India, a public meeting was held on the Anniversary of the Press Day at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday evening. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. The theatre was full long before the proceedings commenced and the audience was very large.

Mr. H. D. Nanavatty in proposing Mr. Jinnah to the chair said he was the hero of many a battle in Bombay and he was the founder of Hindu-Moslem unity.

Mr. Dhirajlal Chaganlal seconded.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Mr. Manilal Modi then read the following messages of sympathy that were received at the meeting. "Heartily wish you success for repeal of repressive legislation, specially Press Act.—Khaparde, Delhi.

Hope this to be last celebration and that Press law will be abolished before next year.—Besant, Madras.

Punjab absolutely with you in demanding immediate repeal of Press Act. No faith in committee's existence of act wholly incompatible with reforms.—Editor "Tribune," Lahore.

There can be no freedom of speech without a free press. Indian Press Law is a standing insult to Indians.—Lala Lajpat Rai, Lahore.

Press Acts are a strong link in our chain of slavery and a personal insult to all journalists, printers, authors, and publishers. To break this chain is a foremost duty.—Ramanand Chatterjee, Calcutta.

The Editor of the "Independent" wired: Press Act an assault on freedom opinion. Must go entirely for overthrowing Indian enslavement. Remedy rests completely with independent Indian press itself. Strength and courage will defect bureaucratic oppression.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyanger, Editor, "Swadeshmitran", wired: Trust this will be last condemnation day of hateful odious fetters on liberty of Press. With vigorous national agitation next year's day will celebrate full press freedom and genuine Swaraj regime. Wishing success meeting.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said the objects with which the meeting was held were two. The first was the repeal of the Press Act which as they knew was passed in 1910, and fortunately or unfortunately the speaker happened to be a member of the Imperial Legislative Council that passed that Act. The late Mr. Gokhale and several other prominent representatives of theirs in the Council, at the time, where, told that things were taking place in India which it was impossible for the Government to control, namely, that the Press or a certain section of the Press of the country was being conducted in such a way that it was impossible to apply to it the ordinary laws of the land. When Government seriously and in all earnestness placed certain matters before the representatives of the people, such as they were at the time, it showed on the part of those representatives a desire to help the administration of this country and they were induced, because of the exceptional circumstances which were placed before them to give their assent to that legislation. That was in 1910. Many of those members he would assure them, were most unwilling and many of them were hesitant to allow a statute of that character to be placed on the statute book of any government. But arguments and reasons were placed for the moment which induced most of them to say: "Very well we shall give you this power and let us see how it is going to be used."

HOW THE ACT IS WORKED.

That was in the year 1910. The Act had been enforced and the Act had been administered and he wanted them to follow him when he said in what spirit of reasonableness the leaders of the country gave this power into the hands of the executive. And since 1910 they had watched the working of the Act and the administration of the Act and they had found, and he was voicing the opinion of the educated classes all over the country, that one thing had come out clearly from this Act,—that the Act had done no good to anybody. It had repressed and stunted their natural growth. It had not allowed the Press of this country to be independent, fearless and responsible. He was sure that it was clearly shown by now that instead of helping the very object the Government had, the Act had been a perfect failure. The only thing the Act had been able to achieve was this. That it had placed certain powers in the hands of the executive officers who had gratified their idosyneracies and oppressed the Press. After nearly eight years that the Act had been on the book, Mr. Khaparde moved for an enquiry, because the representatives of the the people rightly felt that the Act was used in a most high-handed and arbitrary fashion purely to gratify the idiosyncracies of certain officers. That enquiry was however refused by Government. Since then they had been told that a new era had come to this country (laughter). They had been told that the Reforms had given India Home Rule, and even the Speaker of the House of Commons said that the other day. The other day Mr. Sastri moved a resolution and Government had accepted the resolution with the qualification, that they were going to consider the repressive measures along with the Press Act included. Sir William Vincent was very careful of that (laughter).

LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

All he wanted to say was this. If Government wished to continue the Act on the statute books of this country, if Government was going to continue the Act, which went to prevent the sound growth of fearless responsible and honest opinion in this country, it was going to do more harm than good to the Government That Act was nothing else than a source of irritation and a source of resentment to the Press of this country. Government might forfeit the security, but they were not going to prevent in the year 1921 the people from exercising their fullest liberty of speech and of writing. That was a grave reflection upon any Government that prevented its people from honestly, independently and fearlessly expressing their opinions and views. He went further and said that public opinion in India was getting healthier and sounder. He was seeing the fruits of it in front of him that night. If Government thought that by a repressive Act they were going to carry on the administration of this country now, they were very much mistaken. The liberty of the Press was the most valuable thing and if that liberty was touched in any way it undermined the authority of the Government more than it undermined the authority of the people. The Press Act must be repealed. Indians did not want a modification of it.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

The second question the meeting had before it was the question of Mr. Horniman. He could not refer to Mr. Horniman without feelings of deep sorrow. A man who had rendered the most valuable services to the Press of this country and the public life of this country, that man had been taken away and deported under a most barbarous measure which was intended purely as a war and military measure. But he felt more regret and sorrow that the man who put that measure into force happened to be the Governor of Bombay (Cries of "shame") The shame was that a man who had led a parliamentary life should have enforced that measure against Mr. Horniman and he regretted it even more than the loss of Mr. Horniman—a man he had taken away more than two years ago and was prevented from coming back to Bombay. Could they imagine of that enormity? It was not a mere question of Mr. Horniman Mr. Horniman worked with them and for them. It was not a question of Mr. Horniman. What did they think of the principle? A man was deported without any trial, without any kind of statement being made as to what he had done and that man was not allowed to come here for nearly two years although he had challenged them to put him on his trial The Secretary of State said that he had left the question to the Governor and the Governor said he would not remove the restriction upon Mr. Horniman's return to this country.

AN OUTRAGE ON HUMAN LIBERTY.

Could this Government, or any Government that was capable of practising enormities of that character, claim any credit in the public opinion? (Cries of "No, no") Could a man who was at the head of Government justify that? Had he really tried to explain it? All he could say was that it shocked human liberty, especially that the liberty of a man who had been working for a cause should be attacked in that ruthless fashion and that there should be no explanation forthcoming for nearly two years. What had happened to Mr. Horniman now? The man was taken away from his daily life, his vocation, his living He was placed in London deprived of his livelihood and the Governor was sitting tight and giving no explanation. It was enough to rouse the blood of any man! If Government had any regard for its name, and if they were going to get responsible government, then such an anomaly, such a barbarous act which could only be tolerated as a military measure and in war time only which could take away the liberty of a man and deprive him of his living and daily vocation should be repealed at once He still thought that it might dawn on those who were responsible for that act what a terrible injustice had been done to Mr. Horniman. They might now do him some measure of justice by removing that ban without any delay. What they felt was that in principle it was wrong, and it was revolting to think that such a thing was possible in modern India in 1921— for a man to be taken away in that fashion.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

Mr. M. R. Jayker then moved the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Press Association of India, once more emphatically condemns the Press Act of 1910, as it violates the natural rights of the Indian people, and is of opinion that no possible modification of the Act can safeguard the liberty of the Press to which it is a standing menace."

Mr. Jayakar said:—

I have great pleasure in moving the resolution which I have just read to you. While I do so, I am reminded of a little incident which took place about this time last year, when we had held a similar meeting in this theatre under the presidency of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. As I was coming to that meeting where I was one of the speakers, I happened to meet a friend, who is entirely sceptical of the effects of agitation in this country. On learning that I was going to the meeting to voice our yearly condemnation of the Press Act, he expressed his wonder that, in spite of so much humiliation and disillusionment, we still held the belief and the pious hope that agitation would ever awaken the conscience of the bureaucracy in this country. He said "you remind me of the simple and deep seated faith of the Pandharpur pilgrim, who, in quest of salvation, repeats, year after year, his pilgrimage to the god Vithoba, fully hoping that some day, in the far off future, his god will open his eyes and grant his prayers." I am afraid that most of us who speak at such meetings are guilty of such a simple minded faith in the effects of constitutional agitation, which my friend so aptly condemned. But even in this circumstance lies the peculiar significance of this year's meeting. For we find that as a result of our agitation the eyes of the bureaucracy are partly opening and may be compelled to open wider if we persistently carry on our efforts with vigour and courage.

DISTINGUISHED ANCESTRY.

The Press Act of 1910 has a long and distinguished ancestry. In 1878 an Act was passed called the Vernacular Press Act, which, however, in obedience to a strong agitation levelled against it, was repealed in the year 1882. Those must have been really glorious times, when perhaps the wheels of British statesmanship had not deteriorated so hopelessly as now, for we find that agitation in those days was treated with responsive respect. After the repeal of that Act, Indians enjoyed for a long time a comparative immunity from inroads on freedom of speech till 1907, not to mention that, during the interval, Section 124A and Section 153A, the two notorious instruments of executive oppression, were added to the Penal Code. In 1907, however, Government demanded large powers of interference with the freedom of the Press, alleging that the unrest then prevailing in the country constituted a valid reason for such interference. Our then representatives in the Council, including the late Mr. Gokhale, yielded to the official pressure in the pious hope—since then proved to be unjustified, that the Act would be administered with justice and fairness. The subsequent course of the Act and its oppressive administration are all well known to you. This is no place to go into the details of its provisions, but when I recall the complete withdrawal of all judicial restraints and safeguards, for which the Act has become notorious, I am not surprised at the widespread indignation and soreness which it has caused in the country. If I may say so the Act revels in putting unbounded power in the hands of the Executive, and its apparent safeguards are hopelessly illusory, as any constitutional lawyer will tell you. The wide words employed in the several sections of the Act are made purposely so sweeping as to endanger the fate of any class of writing. As Sir Lawrence Jenkin observed in a famous case arising under the Act that it is inconceivable what writing would not come under its purview. Even the noblest works in English literature e.g., Milton's *Areopagitica* and Burke's *Reflections* even Lord Morley's *Recollections*—at least some parts of it. can be guillotined under the Act by an overzealous Magistrate. Further, the Act entails great humiliation on many an honest journalist irrespective of his prestige and eminence. I am sure that even a journalist like my friend Mr. Natrajan, than whom no more honest, fair, courageous, and straightforward critic of Government exists in this city, I say, even such a man would have to stand in the box before the Magistrate and show cause why security should not be demanded from him. Under the Act as it is administered, a security is demanded *as a rule*, it is dispensed with as an exception. The Crown is not called upon to show cause why security should be demanded from a Paper. It is just the other way. Very often the trying Magistrate identifies himself with the Crown and prosecution, and does their work. These are some of the hardships, perpetrated by this iniquitious Act. It is a powerful weapon in the hands of an overzealous and unrepentent bureaucracy.

SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS.

Is it then surprising that the officials should cling to this statute, allowing only such amendments as the strong force of public opinion can compel them to accept. But inspite of all opposition, we have succeeded in making some headway, though not much. For we find that Government have now agreed to the appointment of a Committee with 2/3rds non-official majority, for the purpose of revising the terms of this statute and Mr. Sheshagiri Aiyar very cleverly succeeded in including, within the terms of the reference, the power to make a recommendation for the entire repeal of this Act. I am usually sceptical of non-official Committees when Government alone have the power to appoint them, for as you are aware, and Government best of us all, that there are non-officials in this Country more dangerous to popular liberty than officials themselves. We need not, therefore, be very hopeful about the Report of this Revising Committee, but I may call your attention to one or two important admissions, which were made by the Government representatives, notably by Sir William Vincent. He was compelled to admit (1) that the Act had been hardly used at all against English newspapers and (2) that some over zealous officers had administered the Act oppressively. These admissions coming from Sir William Vincent himself the overzealous Godfather of the Rowlat Act, are very significant and more so if they can be regarded as sounding a note of personal penitance. But we must not be deluded by such appearances, for I find that enough scope has been left by Sir William Vincent in two directions, which may be utilized for the maintenance of the rigour of the Act, eg., (1) the alleged religious quarrels in the Country (2) a possible black mailing of the Indian Princes, whose overflowing loyalty "has moved the British Government." There is great danger in these two limitations. I see in them a fruitful germ of possible mischief.

NEED AGITATION.

We must therefore, not slacken our efforts but carry on our agitation with persistant courage and energy. Had our Councils been truly representative of the people and our so called representatives there all men of courage, experience, determination and unselfishness, the need for an agitation outside the Councils would perhaps have been less. But unfortunately this cannot be said to be the case, for what does the record of the last month's proceedings of our Legislative Houses indicate? I am sure, I am echoking the sentiments of many modest, and keen students of modern events when I say with the fullest responsibility for the words I use, that a large number of the so called representatives of the people have been fast developing an easy facility for official conciliation, even at the cost of popular rights. Conciliation is a great virtue, but it is so easy to over do it. Its true limitations it is difficult to realize. We Indians are such a courteous people that a little official patting on the back—even a sweet official smile—a personal encomium cleverly whispered into the ear, often melts our opposition which would otherwise have been dangerous. We often yield, just when a little more grit and persistence would have brought to the ground the walls of official opposition. There are few amongst us who understand the proper limits of "sweet reasonableness;" here and there a Pherozsha, or a Gandhi can successfully practice the virtue. The rest of us are duped by its exercise. I am not sure if the intelligent officials, past masters in the art of governing weak and simpleminded men, do not laugh to one another at the scenes which are daily enacted in our Councils and Assemblies. There are no doubt some honurable exceptions to this rule but they are few. The large majority of us have got to be careful, that from our seat of honour and responsibility in the Council and Assembly, we do not unconsciously become the instrument of official devices, accepting compromises and settling arrangements, in which perhaps stronger men outside the Council, left to themselves, would have obtained better terms. A compromise is a terrible experiment, successful only, as the lawyer knows, in the few cases where both the sides are equally matched in intelligence, experience, that and courage. Other wise it is a failure—all the more dangerous because it finally settles the dispute on disadvantageous terms.

My remarks will be held to be perfectly justified, if you recollect how facile and suave the bureaucrat is, when concerned with trifles not affecting his real power or prestige. but when it comes to the shedding of real power—the substance and not the shadow,—he is adament. The smile is replaced by the knit brow. You will easily recall how Mr. Hailey lectured to the Assembly on an important occasion last month to behave better, lest his confidence in the commonsense of the honourable members would be lost.

DEFEAT OR YIELDING.

In a moment the House quailed beneath his sneer and accepted a compromise. Witness also in this connection the fate of the several important resolutions, where the people and the Government really came to grips. Take Mr. Shastri's resolution about the Repressive Legislation, Mr. Jamnadas's resolution about the Punjab butchery, more recently Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution about protecting the bona fide Trades Union official. and lastly. as reported only this morning, Mr. Shastri's resolution about the use of fire arms and the administration of Martial Law. On all these important occasions the so-called representatives of the people had either to suffer defeat or yield on essentials.

There is, therefore, a greater need for vigilent and persistant agitation outside the Councils. We hear a great deal about the new era. A great many soft words are spoken about it, but one finds few indications showing the devolution of real power. In fact. I have a feeling. I may be wrong, that I see almost an ironical suggestion in H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's parting speech in Bombay. He says, among many other things, that "he has not moved among her (India's) peoples and her cities with deaf ears and closed eyes. He has seen, he has read, and he has listened"—he might as well have gone on to add in parenthesis "inspite of all official precautions to the contrary." He further tells the Indian Government, almost in terms of prophetic warning, "that the voice of the Indian Government has not hither to carried the weight and does not carry the weight which India has a right to claim." He almost suggested that was so because the Indian Government never represented the true point of view of the Indian People and he claims for the new era, the outstanding feature that the view of the Indian Government would be the view of the Indian People. These appear to me to be the wise words of a sagacious statesman, who must have observed a great many things beyond official preparations and dressed up loyalty.

Until such an era is genuinely begun, not only in the name but in recently meetings like this have got to be held more per sistently. In conclusion, I may say that we shall not have met invain this evening, if our deliberations to-night indicate to the Government and also to the members of the Legislative Houses, that nothing short of a complete repeal of the Press Act of 1910 and all allied measures will satisfy the public mind.

MR K. NATARAJAN.

Mr. Natarajan said in seconding the resolution:—

The Chairman has explained the circumstances in which a large meeting of non-official members supported the passing of the Indian Press Act in the Indian Legislative Council eleven years ago. Another bit of that history was given out by Lord Sinha at a party given to him in Bombay a few weeks ago. It was to the effect that Lord Sinha, who was then the Law Member, tendered his resignation when the Press Act was introduced but was persuaded to remain in office for the same reasons as those mentioned by the Chairman. He (the speaker) has been wondering what would have happened if Lord Sinha had resigned. It is probable that some other Indian would have stepped into his shoes, and the course of subsequent events be much the same as what it has been. It is also possible he mentioned it merely as a possibility—that, just in the same way as Sir Sankaran Nair's resignation with reference to the Punjab excesses. Lord Sinha's resignation would have arrested English attention and stopped the passing of the Pres sAct. At any rate in its present unabash form. That this possibility is not altogether fanciful appeared from Lord Morley's *Recollections*. The correspondence between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State regarding Press Legislation had been going on for two years and Lord Morley, when he found his hands forced, sounded a final warning.

LORD MORLEY ON PRESS ACT.

Writing to Lord Minto on January 27th 1910, Lord Morley said:—

"We worked hard at your Press Act, and I hope the result has reached you in plenty of time. I daresay it is as sensible in its way as other Press Acts, or as Press Acts can ever be. But nobody will be more ready than you to agree that the forces with which we are contending are far too subtle, deep, and diversified, to be abated by muzzling seditious leading articles expensive. There are important sentences in your official telegram that show how much of the poison is entirely out of our reach. The "veiled innuendo" of which you speak, the talk about Mazzini, Kossuth &c. it is seditious no doubt, and it may point to assassination, plainly enough in the minds of excitable readers. But a Lt.-Governor will have to walk warily wefore putting too strong an interpretation upon the theoretic possibilities of the newspaper scribe. Neither I nor my Council would have sanctioned it, if there had been no appeal in some due form to a court of law, and you tell me that you would have had sharp difficulties in your own Council."

The country now knows how illusory the judicial safeguard, on which Lord Morley relied has proved to be and how little Lieutenant-Governors have been heedful of his Lordship's warning not to abuse the provisions of the Act. Supposing then that the Press Act had not been passed, Mr. Natarajan thought it highly probable that the subsequent course of Indian politics would have been altogether different. He pointed out that the Press Act, by driving discontent underground, had created the conditions which were held to necessitate the passing of the Rowlatt Act of which it might therefore be said to have been the direct ancestor.

GREAT NEED OF TOTAL REPEAL.

Mr. Natarajan further pointed out that the existence of the Press Act made all other repressive measures doubly and trebly repressive in that the public were deprived of the means of ventilating their grievances. He said therefore that the total repeal of the Press Act was even more necessary than that of the Rowlatt Act in order to usher in the happy New Era of which so much is said now-a-days. Mr. Natarajan concluded by saying that the Press Act, while being a source of annoyance to honest journalism, operates as a direct incentive to irresponsible and hysterical journalism. Nobody wants licentious journalism, but the cure for it is not a Press Act but the perfect freedom which alone can attract cultured sober, self-respecting men to this great profession. Character in journalism as in other walks of life can thrive only in pure, open air of complete freedom.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel in supporting it said one of the most important things which had been said by Mr. Natarajan and that struck him most was if Lord Sinha had resigned what would have happened? The answer was there would have been no Press Act But then Mr. Sinha would not have been made the Under-Secretary of State for India and he would not have been made governor But the most important point was that Lord Sinha ought to have resigned and that is what Mr. Gandhi was saying. The Congress and the Mahatma were saying the same thing—that they should not co-operate with the present government. They should not go into the Councils; they should not be members of the executive councils. That was non-co-operation and Mr. Natarajan was only saying that we should have followed it in 1910. If Indians had done that then they would never have occasion to non-co-operate now. About Lord Sinha's resignation the speaker himself had asked him to resign his office when he was in England, on the question of Martial Law in the Punjab. Everybody said that Martial Law should not have been put into force. Even Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said that; Mr. Shaffi thought so too! The speaker went to Lord Sinha and told him that everybody was saying that Martial Law ought not to have been enforced men like Jagat Narain and Shafi were saying that; he asked Lord Sinha how he could justify the despatch of the Secretary of State when the whole of India was saying that the Martial Law was wrongly put into operation. The speaker told him that the best thing for him to do was to

(Continued on next page.)

INDIA'S GRIEVANCES.

A JOINT COMMITTEE DEMANDED.

MOTION LOST IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

At the sitting of the Legislative Assembly on Saturday, Mr. Mahomed Yanim Khan moved his resolution asking for a commission of three elected members of the Legislative Assembly and two elected members of the Council of State and two officials to thoroughly investigate the real or supposed grievances of the people leading to Non-Cooperation. The mover soon showed that he was merely bringing in the Khilafat question once more. He seemed to resent the interference, in the Government of India, of the Secretary of State and suggested that if Parliament had a hand in controlling India, then India should be represented in the House of Commons, otherwise there should be complete severance.

Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, rising to a point of order, asked whether all these matters were relevant to the subject at issue. The President ruled that the resolution was worded widely and the subject under discussion was so wide that the speaker was relevant in all that he had talked so far.

Continuing Mr. Mahomed Yanim Khan said that Non-Cooperation now was in its infancy ,and if steps were now taken to study the grievances, bloodshed would be avoided. The Indian legislature could not recommend any action unless it was sure what grounds there were for the grievances of the people, how many of these were genuine, how many superfluous and how many of them could be met. This could be attained by a committee as suggested by him. This committee could go to every corner of the country and examine villagers as well as the city folk and educated classes. The Punjab might have its Martial Law grievances while Bengal might have some other. Non-Cooperation had given shelter to all real and supposed grievances of all people in every part of the country. Colleges were being emptied, and the people and even dead bodies were being socially boycotted. This state of affairs should not be viewed with equanimity. During the last month, the Punjab and Khilafat questions had been discussed in both Houses but the result of the debate on these two issues, which gave birth to Non-Cooperation, was nil. Government should, therefore, inquire into all grievances and remedy them all at once.

INCLUDE BURMA ALSO.

Mr. Ginwalla moved an amendment including Non-Participation in Burma to be examined. He observed the Non-Participation movement in Burma had nothing to do with the Non-Cooperation movement of Mr. Gandhi in India. The Non-Participation movement in that province was entirely as a protest against what Burmans believed to be a manifest injustice that had been done to them in the matter of Reforms from the Secretary of State down to local Government and was quite different from Mr. Gandhi's spinning wheel or Soul Force or any such fantastic scheme.

Khan Bahadur Zahiruddin Ahmed also supported the resolution.

Mr. F. McCarthy (Burma) repudiated all charges made by Mr. Ginwalla about the reactionary administration of which he was till very late a member.

Sir William Vincent replying on behalf of Government, said that discussion on this resolution had covered such a very wide field that it was very difficult to accept it. Mr. Ginwalla's amendment had referred to Burma's Non-Participation movement and he (Mr. Ginwalla) had dwelt upon the question of Burma reforms. But it must be remembered that during this month the Secretary of State proposed to introduce in Parliament a Bill for reforms scheme in Burma, and he (speaker) put it to them as practical men of business as to whether there was any useful purpose which could be served by starting afresh an investigation into that question. What would the proposed Commission do on the several questions raised in the debate? Questions like the Burma Reforms, the Khilafat, the Punjab and Dominion self-Government, involved a roaming inquiry, and the Committee could not finish it within ten years. In the meantime there was a Conference considering the Treaty of Sevres. Was th question of peace of the whole of Europe to be put a stop to pending the result of this enquiry?

SECRETARY OF STATE'S ASSURANCES

Proceeding, Sir William Vincent referred to the several questions one by one. As regards Khilafat he informed the House that the Secretary of State had added Dr. Ansari of Delhi to the Moslem deputation before the Near East Conference. Further, the Government of India, in reply to their cablegram containing the views of the Council of State on Mr. Bhurgri's motion and views of Mussalmans of both Houses of the Legislature, had received a reply from the Secretary of State which stated:—"I lost no time in communicating the representation of the Council of State to the Prime Minister, and I am sure both the Council of State and your Government must be aware that I am leaving no stone unturned in anything which may possibly lead to a final settlement which should be found acceptable by loyal Indian Moslem opinion." (Applaud.)

It would thus be seen that there was no practical purpose served by appointing a Commission. With regard to the Punjab he referred to the debate on Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas' resolution when it was decided not to interfere with that question again. The Hunter Committee and Congress Sub-Committee had already explored the causes of the Punjab question, and did this Assembly seriously suggest, asked Sir William, that it should be resuscitated or revived after a lapse of two years when it was absolutely impossible to ascertain the truth on either side? The proposal of the mover, therefore, stood self-condemned.

DOMINION SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Alluding to the question of India's desire for Dominion Self-Government the Home Member said:—We are committed by Parliament to a certain stage in the political advance, and we are doing our best to work up for the future progress of this country. I am trying to give evidence of it and I am glad to say that I have seen much evidence of it from non-official members of both Chambers. The proposal of the mover is not really practical politics. Complete Self-Government on the lines of the Domoinions connotes self-defence or power of self-protection. No one can say that at this moment this country is prepared to defend itself either from external aggression or from internal dissensions. There is only one power constantly operating against these forces in this country and that is the British rule. Take away that force and you will have disintegration all round and very probably there will be chaos and anarchy and the country will probably come under military despotism such as is existing in Russia. The conditions existing in this country are in contrast with those in Russia. In India the spirit of national consciousness has been awakened largely in urban areas by the British Government through their system of education, and although it has not yet permeated thoroughly into the masses in rural areas, it is still, I am glad to say permeating slowly. What one great aim of every Indian now should be is the consolidation of that feeling of solidarity throughout the whole country. Until you can secure that feeling it is impossible that this country would be able to resist the various forces which I have just mentioned,—forces arising out of the diversity of race and religion, differences in custom and great distances. The creation of this national consciousness among the masses, I believe is the greatest benefit that the British Government has ever conferred upon the people of this country. If the Council attempts to receive Dominion Self-Government at once, or tries to go too far in this way now, I believe you would be only risking the whole of your future political progress. There is a very much greater reform now than even Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme had contemplated. Is this proposed Committee then in accordance with the instructions from His Majesty's Government? Is it not, therefore, our duty now here, in this Council, so to work those Reforms that the advance may be towards our ideal in a reasonable way and not by any revolutionary process such as is contemplatted by the Non-Co-operation party? There are some who say:—I will get rid of British domination, come what may. But that is not a reasonable proposition when this country is promised, and is securing gradual realisation, of responsible government by ordered progress. (Applause.)

NEED OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. Mahmood said there were many grievances of people to redress which the investigation of the Committee suggested would be very useful. He urged the appointment of a Committee.

Mr. Chowdhuri Shahbuddin said there was great unrest in the country and the real causes were the Punjab, Khilafat and the immediate attainment of Swarajya. As for Khilafat it was now being considered in London and they should wait and see. Swaraj, Government did not like to give now; if they could there would be an end all the matter (laughter.) As for Punjab, unless martial law prisoners were all released there would be non-contentment in the Punjab.

However, he believed that appointment of a commission would serve no purpose and by the time it submitted its report thousand causes might crop up.

Pandit Radha Kishan Dass said that not even a hundred could have succeeded in Non-Co-operation if there had not been widespread grievances among the people. He therefore supported the motion.

Mr. Contelingham opposing said it was no use reconciling the irreconciliable.

Mr. Amjad Ali strongly opposed the resolution but he urged the Government to relinquish the policy of terrorism and take to that of love and affection. If that was done, Non-Coperation movement would die out as it was already dying out.

DR. SAPRU'S ARGUMENTS.

Dr. Sapru said he had never deceived himself on the question of non-co-operation and it was impossible for him to speak on it more strongly in his present position than he had already dons in happier and earlier days of private life. He had heard it said very often that this Assembly did not represent the real country. The house should not therefore deceive itself that a committee consisting of elected members of both the chambers and two officials of the satanic Government would carry any conviction in the minds of those who would not be happy until they had secured Swarajya within 48 hours or by October the latest. He asked them as practical men if any commission on the lines suggested would carry the non-co-operators with them (cries of no, no). Then if the object of the resolution was to convince the moderates that there was unrest in the country it was useless and if it aimed at persuading non-co-operators to take the view of the so-called sensible section of population then again it was hopeless and unless some resolution was brought asking non-co-operators to form a committee to report on the grievances of people it would not carry credit with them. If to-day a commission was appointed to-morrow it would be challenged as not representing country's views. Why then should there be a request for a committee which would so far from being a credit to this house and removing the spirit of unrest would further the difficulties? Certain members had laid stress on other grievances beside the Punjab Khilafat and attainment of swarajya. He failed to get at a single specific instance quoted by any member of the so-called grievances which the Government should attend to. Concluding Dr. Sapru said, speaking not as a member of the Government but as an Indian, and speaking by the faith in him he ventured to submit to the House that it was time for them to consider whether the road towards that goal which every one of them had in view lay through Non-Co-operation or by the vindication of their capacity to work in the House and upon the complete removal of the doubts which might legitimately be entertained with regard to their capacity.

Mr. Shani opposed the motion as a roving Committee would serve no useful purpose.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy also opposed the motion as the movement had already died.

Raja Shiv Nandan Parshad opposed the resolution.

The main resolution and amendments were both put to vote and lost.

Before adjourning the Assembly till Monday, the President announced that he proposed to fix a time-limit of fifteen minutes for every member to speak on the Budget.

"PRESS ACT MUST GO!"

(Contiued from previous page.

resign his office there and then. But Lord Sinha told him that he would not be able to do any good to India by resigning his position.

"PRESS ACT MUST GO.

They had passed similar resolutions at meeting last year, but this year they were not going to appeal to Government. The members of the Legislative Council who were nominated and not representative—there was not a single representative member in any council, and if they were not representative of the people they must be on the side of Government—to them he would express his wish that the Press Act must go. They had done so many times and he did not think any purpose would be served now. They were talking about the new era,—although he did not believe in that. The public must condemn the Act once more. Not for a single moment did he believe that the Government of India would repeal that Act. The speaker did not want it to be repealed. What he wanted was the power to repeal that and many other Acts, because if Government had the power of repealing it, then they would have the power of restoring it again on the statute books of this country. If he had been a member of the Legislative Council he would have brought in a Bill first to repeal the Press Act and the Rowlatt Act. The public had not penetrated behind the purposes of Government in granting the Committee asked for. There was a Bill for repealing that Act in the Legislative Assembly, and in the Council of State Mr. Bhurgri had brought up a Bill for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. So Government were in a fix. If there had been discussion they might be defeated in the Council! Otherwise the Governor-General would have had to withold the necessary certificate and people would have at once found out the real meaning of Government's professions about the New Era.

N.C.O. THE ONLY REMEDY.

Now Mr Sastri had brought forward a resolution in the Council of State and there was no resolution in the Assembly; so they brought forward a resolution for the appointment of a Committee which might submit its report in 8 or 9 months. The only course open to the members was too bring a Bill for the repeal of all the repressive acts. Mr. Patel then spoke of a telegram which Mr. Modi had sent him to England but which was witheld by the Government and in spite of repeated requests of Mr. Montague nothing was done in the matter. Continuing said the speaker they wished to have the power of punishing O'Dwyer. Dyer and others and for that purpose they would require full Swaraja. It was no use concentrating their attention on constitutional agitation. The best thing was to non-cooperate with Government. The people of this country had been a willing instrument in the hands of the Government to forge oppressive measures. The only resource left to the people was to non-coperate with Government.

Mr. Patel received a splendid ovation and was cheered throughout the speech.

Mr. B. F. Bharoocha in further supporting said the best way to combat the Press Act was to give their best support to our national paper through all difficulties and trials, and for the people to follow the example of Mr. Patel and non-cooperate with papers which did not stand for nationalism in India. He would say that the greater the vigilance of Government the stronger must be the people's expression the stronger and more bitter the persecution, the greater would be their salvation. To that great aim and goal of Swaraja they must turn their vision and to do that they must support their National paper. (Cheers).

The resoluion was then passed.

MR. MARMADUKE PECKTHALL.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall then moved the second resolution:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Press Association of India, once more places on record its appreciation of great services of Mr. B. G. Horniman to the cause of Indian Press in particular, and national progress in general, and reiterates its strongest condemnation of the arbitrary and unjust deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman and the continuation of the restrictions against his return to India."

Mr. Pickthall said he was not so old a friend of Mr B. G. Horniman as they were. His acquaintance with Mr. Horniman dated only from after his deportation. He (speaker) also in England had suffered from the wartime-madness of the rulers of England for obstinately proclaiming the point of view of the Eastern People and the point of view of his own religion. So that when he heard of the injustice that Mr. Horniman had suffered he naturally felt some sympathy with him and when they met in connection with Indian affairs they naturally gravitated together and compared experiences. When the proposal was made that the speaker should come out to Bombay as the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Horniman was a party to the negotiations and when he came here he came with his (Mr. Horniman's) blessing and counseis. He saw Mr. Horniman the day before he started for Bombay. Those who thought that he had come to Bombay to supplant Mr. Horniman did not know things aright. He did not want to supplant Mr. Horniman in any way. He came here on the distinct understanding that he should not supplant Mr. Horniman. But to those, who thought that no Englishman but Mr. Horniman had a right to approach "The Chronicle" he apologised. He did not know that point of view when he left England. And he must ask them to make allowance for the temptation to a man, a lover of the East, who had been shut up for six years in England, to be offered the chance of visiting an Eastern country and continuing a fight which had become his second nature. These temptations were in fact so great that they had made him content to become a newspaper editor in the same way as he would have been content to become a coolie in the cause of the Khilafat.—That sounded disrespectful to the Press of India. He was a literary man and sea high value upon intellectual honesty, which was not possible to-day in England in the daily Press, and he had imagined that the position of a newspaper editor necessarily implied some derogation from the literary standpoint. But he was glad to say that he had found that that was not the case in India. In India a newspaper had a patriotic mission and an earnest purpose the tone of journalism was sincere and fearless; and so long as those qualities lasted, the Indian Press could never fall into the sad condition of the so-called "free" Press of England at the present time.

MR. HORNIMAN'S SERVICES TO INDIAN PRESS.

He (the speaker) could not help thinking that a great part of the high principle and conscientiousness which he found in the Indian Press was due to the example set by his friend, Mr Horniman. There was another thing which he had not learnt from the lips of Mr Horniman, and never would have learnt if he had not come out to India. That was the work which Mr. Horniman had done for the workers and the poor and needy of Bombay, and for dumb animals. That was a constructive and progressive work, which appealed to him more than any political work that Mr. Horniman had done in India. It was a secret work which never had its reward in this world. Mr. Horniman, in his opinion, was to be honoured even more as a social worker than as a political leader. Whatever might have been his crime and Mr. Horniman himself had never yet been told what his crime was—surely the ignominy of his deportation and two years of exile in a foreign country—for, England was a foreign country to Mr Horniman who had his heart in India—was punishment enough. He believed that to prevent Mr. Horniman's return to India was to deprive the country of a valuable aid to social and political progress.

Concluding, Mr. Pickthall said he could assure them that no one in that meeting would be more glad than himself when Mr. Horniman was restored to all his friends in India and resumed the work which he had earned the right to call his own. He thanked them for allowing him to move that resolution at a meeting summoned by the Press Association of India and representative of the people of Bombay.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

Mr. Munshi, seconding the resolution, said that every speaker had expressed the opinion that year after year they had passed resolutions condemning the action of the Government and demanding the return of Mr. Horniman, but that was of no avail. And every body must be asking to himself as to what it meant. To his mind it meant that the passage of resolutions year after year was to remind them that in spite of the will of the whole of the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Horniman had been kept away from them at the will of a single individual, that. is, the Governor of Bombay. This clearly showed that in spite of what His Royal Highness the Duke might say, they were not free men in their own land. It clearly meant that their will has to sumit to the sweet will of the Executive

Mr. Deole supported the resolution.

MR. R. VENKATRAM.

Mr. R Venkatram, further supporting the resolution, said it seemed to him that the Governor of Bombay persisted in the attitude of an autocrat with the false hope of some day getting a memorial from the people of Bombay if Mr. Horniman was kept away. If that was so, the speaker would assure Sir George Lloyd that he was greatly mistaken. The end of all memorials was that which was attempted to be given to Lord Willingdon against the will of the people of Bombay. (Cheers.)

As to their appreciation of Mr. Horniman's services, it was not enough for them to pass a pious resolution A greater obligation than that rested on them. That was to show to Sir George Lloyd that they had not forgotten Mr. Horniman, but that they were one and all ready to stand by him in a very practical manner. and enable him to contiuue his fight for the vindication of the rights of Indians.

MR. D. CHAMAN LALL.

Mr. D. Chaman Lall also supported the resolution. He wanted to know what the people of Bombay were going to do with the Government of Bombay Government non-coperated with their trusted friend, Mr. Horniman, and now it was for them to non-cooperate with the Government. He could see no other possible way to get out of tyranny. They could only tell the Government "If you do not come our way, we shall not go your way." To co-operate with such a Government meant to inflict insult upon their ownselves. It was a great insult that their friend should be subjected to an injustice against their will by their servants. Continuing, he said when they were fighting for Mr. Horniman they should bear in mind that they were not fighting for an individual but that they were fighting for a principle. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Savarkar and seconded by Mr. M. Manilal terminated the enthusiastic proceedings.

REDUCTION OF INDIAN ARMY.

LORD SYDENHAM'S OPPOSITION.

ARMY TO BE AN ENGINE OF REPRESSION!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recr. 11-15 p.m., March 5.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham drew attention to the proposed reduction of the Indian Army and asked whether the late Commander-in-Chief had approved the reduction. He moved that in view of the present situation in India any reduction below pre-war strength of military forces was undesirable. He said that the reduction if carried out would be most disastrous and feared that conclusions might have been drawn from the war in France, which could not possibly be applied to the totally different conditions in India. Lord Sydenham did not agree that aeroplanes and motors had rendered cavalry unnecessary. Cavalry, he said, would always remain a most important part of the Indian Army, of which it was the flower. He emphasised the importance of cavalry in restoring order and declared that in view of the unrest in India, the need of forces on the Frontier and the dangers of Bolshevism, we could not take risks at the present time.

AMALGAMATION OF REGIMENTS.

Lord Lytton hoped that Lord Sydenham would not press for a motion as in view of the statement which Mr. Montagu was making on March 9th he could not at present give any information which would enable the House to come to a decision. Lord Sydenham's remarks were based on the assumption that a decision had been made. Lord Lytton pointed out that certain reductions of pre-war strength had already been decided upon and had been recommended by the unanimous opinion of the Government of India. He thought that some of them had been suggested by the late Commander-in-Chief, and further reduction had been recommended by the present Commander-in-Chief. In the amalgamation of the Regiments which were being selected for absorption into others, due regard was being had to their historical associations. Battle honours of both regiments would be borne by the one Regiment.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 6.

Mr. Montagu's silver report states that the Columbian Government has authorised the coinage of three million dollars in silver and will require about 2,170,000 fine ounces of silver if the variety and quality of the coins are to be identical with those minted in 1918. There has been a shortlived rally in the price of silver owing to the activity of Indian bazaars. However, the heavy tone of the market reasserted itself and price again began to drop. There were some purchase for shipment to India. Bears continue to recover and are now a much less important factor in the market.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF MR. DENNING'S APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., March 5.

Replying to Mr. Thomas Griffiths Mr Montagu said that he was not aware that the £500 which was granted to Mr. Denning was insufficient for his costs or that Mr. Dennings had any claim on his merits to compensation for the loss of his appointment. He did not think that the case demanded urther considaration. He was advised that it would be improper to introduce in such contracts words purporting to limit the right of the crown to dispense with the services of its officers but this right naturally would be used, if at all, in only very exceptional circumstances.

THE SWISS INCIDENT.

DELEGATE ACKNOWLEDGES MEMBER'S MORAL DUTY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 7.

Paris.—Before the termination of the Session of the Council of League of Nations, the Swiss incident of February 26th was closed by the Swiss Delegate, on behalf of his Government, acknowledging the moral duty of the members of the League to support the Council's recommendations.

M. Dacunha, President of the Council, in the closing speech dwelt on the authority and prestige of the League, which had convinced the incredulous and endorsed Mr. Lloyd George's opinion that the existence of the League in 1914 would have made the war impossible.

LATEST CABLES

Recd. at 1 a.m. March 7.)

THRACE AND SMYRNA.

GREEKS DONT ACCEPT ALLIES PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.

On resumption of the Near East Conference to-day the Allies heard the replies of the Greeks and Turks regarding the Commission of Enquiry into Thrace and Smyrna, the Greeks read the decision of the National Assembly to reject the proposals, as they were unjust to Greece but offered to transmit to Athens any equitable proposal which the Allies might make. The Angora delegation accepted the proposals. They added that, in view of the Allies' willingness to examine the provisions of the Treaty relating to Armenia and Kurdistan, the Delegation were confident that the arrangement was fair and that the essential points could be reached.

SHIPPING CRISIS THREATENED

REDUCTION IN OFFICERS' AND SEAMEN'S PAY PROPOSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.

A shipping crisis is threatened owing to the shipowners' proposing reduction in the pay of the officers and seamen by about £5 per month, bringing the seamen's wages to £10 per month, compared with five pre-war; stewards of passenger ships to eight pounds five shillings, compared with three pounds ten shillings pre-war. The owners contend that economies in working are the only means of avoiding laying up much more tonnage and causing much unemployment.

IRISH WARFARE.

OFFICIAL WEEKLY REVIEW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 4.

An official weekly review of the conditions in Ireland states that there were 32 casualties to the Crown Forces during the week ending February 18th, compared with 11 during the previous week. A sinister feature is the cold-blooded assassinations of individuals. 5 Police and 5 Soldiers were so murdered during the week ending February 28th. With the exception of two Police, all murdered men were unarmed and five Soldiers were murdered after they had been taken prisoner. Two civilians were also assassinated on the ground that that they were alleged to have communicated with the Police or Military. 136 internment orders were made and the number now interned is over 2,000.

BOLSHEVIST RISINGS N RUSSIA.

MOSCOW ATTRIBUTES TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 4.

Anti-Bolshevist risings in Rusia are now admitted by the Moscow Wireless, which says "There is no doubt that the mutiny of General Kozlovski and on ship "Petrofavlosk" was prepared by Entente spies as were the former White Guard mutinies. It is clear that the Krenstact revolt was directed from Paris, but it will be rapidly liquidated. The entente has undoubtedly spread a net not over Kronstact alone, and it is a task of the Red Guards to destroy these nets".

THE IMMEDIATE NEED.

(Continued from page 8.)

step, chiefly by appeals to England and at the hands of the English people. But now, at last, experience itself has taught me that this way of thinking suffers from one fatal defect. There is no inner strength in it, no inner resource, by appeal to which India may be brought out of the vicious circle that Seeley so terribly depicts. Desperate diseases demand desperate remedies, not poultices and bandaging. Even if the dependence on England became more and more attended as year after year went slowly by, yet all the while the *spirit* of dependence would remain. And, if Seeley's diagnosis of the malady which afflicted India was true, then we had no time to wait. For while doles of Home Rule were being niggardly meted out with the one hand, independence itself was being undermined, and the fatal habit of looking to England, in a defenceless sort of way, was continuing. The disease within was still active.

Thus I came to realise, by the force of sheer practical experience, that the evolutionary process could not be relied on. It did not evolve: it only wandered round and round in a vicious circle, from which there was no escape. It therefore appeared to me more and more certain, that the only way of self-recovery was through some vital upheaval from within. The explosive force needed for such an upheaval must be generated within the soul of India itself. It could not come through boons and gifts and grants and concessions and proclamations from without. It must come from within.

Therefore it was with the intensity of joy of mental and spiritual deliverance from an intolerable burden, that I watched the actual outbreak of such an inner explosive force, when Mahatma Gandhi spoke to the heart of India the mantram,—"Be free! Be slaves no more!" and the heart of Indian responded. In a sudden moment her fetters began to be loosened, and the pathway of freedom was opened.

(To be contisued.)

C. F. ANDREWS.

"GERMANY MUST PAY."

LTIMA TUM TO GERMANY.

ALLIED COERCIVE ACTION OUTLINED.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AS SPOKESMAN OF ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 6.

Mr. Lloyd George commenced his important speech on the subject of German reparations to-day by saying that the Allied governments considered Von Simons' statement as a definite challenge to the fundamental conditions of the Treaty of Versailles. The Paris proposals following upon the line of the Boulogne and Brussels proposals involved a substantial relaxation of the full demand of the Treaty in respect of disarmament and reparation. These proposals were made in a spirit of concession to induce an amicable settlement. The counter-proposals put forward by the Germans mocked the Treaty. The Allies had reached that conclusion not merely by the character of the proposals, but by the speeches by von Simons in Germany after the Paris proposals and the support accorded to him by the German press and the Reichstag. Mr. Lloyd George specified von Simons' speech at Stuttgart when the latter repudiated German responsibility for the war, which repudiation was acclaimed throughout Germany and therefore could be taken to represent the real attitude of Germany towards the Peace Treaty.

GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that for the Allies, German responsibility for the war was absolutely fundamental and if that acknowledgment were repudiated or abandoned the Treaty would be destroyed. The Allies must therefore, take into account the fact that the German Government supported by public opinion was challenging the foundation of the Treaty of Versailles and proposals like those of von Simons were simply a necessary corollary to this new attitude. Until Germany, as she compelled France to do in 1871, accepted the world's verdict that she was in the wrong and consented to interpret her obligations accordingly, these conferences would be futile. The German people were under the impression that the Allied demands were intolerable oppression designed to destroy their great country and enslave a great people. On the contrary, the Allies regarded a free, contented and prosperous Germany as essential for civilisation. A discontented and enslaved Germany would be a menace and burden to European civilisation. The Allies did not desire to oppress or impose bondage upon Germany. They simply asked her to discharge her obligations and repair the injuries of war provoked by her Imperial Government.

"WE CAN TAKE NO LESS".

Unlike the Treaty of Frankfurt Allies were not asking for the costs of the war realising the impossibility of a single country paying them. It was important that the German public should thoroughly understand the character of the Allies' demands, because they certainly did not appreciate them. The Allies simply insisted upon Germany paying reparation in respect of material damage to property and injuries inflicted upon the lives and limbs of the inhabitants of their respective countries. "We ask no more" said Mr. Lloyd George, "and we can take no less." These are not imaginary wrongs; they are injuries, the reparation of which imposes a crushing burden at this moment on the resources of the Allied countries."

Mr. Lloyd George specified that France was at present under the necessity of allowing in her budget twelve thousand million francs to restore the devastated areas, apart from the gigantic sum on pensions for which provision must be made yearly for at least ten years. What charge could the German budget show to be compared with that? Mr. Lloyd George was convinced that the German people had no idea that the devastation wrought in the Allied countries was the result of the action of the Imperial Government in 1914. In view of the incalculable importance of a real understanding it was vital that the German public should be informed of the character and extent of the devastation. He believed that when they realised it their attitude would change.

WILFUL MILITARY DESTRUCTION.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to quote figures. He said that 21 thousand factories had been destroyed in France; mines in North France had been destroyed; 1,659 communes and townships had been wiped out and 2,363 partly destroyed.

Eight thousand kilometres of railways, 52 thousand kilometres of roads and 3700 hectares of soil must be restored. Coal production in France had been reduced by fifty per cent. An incredible amount of this damage had been done deliberately with a view to destroying the essential means of production of both France and Belgium.

The Premier said that the French flax industry had been practically wiped out, so that Germany which supplied France before the war to an extent of 8 per cent. was now supplying her with 50 per cent. of her flax products. He quoted instances of blast furnaces and rolling mills in Belgium deliberately dynamited to prevent Belgium industry competing with that of Germany after the war. On the contrary houses in Germany with but few exceptions in East Prussia had not been damaged and German factories were intact. Therefore, unless reparation was made by Germany the victors would pay the price of defeat and the vanquished would reap the fruits of victory. The destruction of Belgian factories was such that 150 thousand Belgian workmen had been deported to Germany because they lacked employment. These were merely samples of the destruction. He had not given figures for Italy and Britain, but he mentioned that the latter had eight million tons of shipping destroyed.

ALLIED LOSSES IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to detail the losses of the Allies in killed and crippled, pointing out that France and Britain alone were each bearing an annual burden in respect of pensions equal to thrice the amount of the whole annual payment now offered by Germany as reparation for all damages. Germany was now offering not a fourth of the sum required to repair damages, and that only on condition that those needing it would find it out of their own pockets first. "I cannot" said Mr. Lloyd George, "understand the psychology which permits representatives of a country whose Government has been responsible for the most devastating war in the world's history to come solemnly with such terms to a conference with the representatives of the countries which have suffered these losses and devastation. If the German government had made a proposal indicating a sincere desire to discharge her obligations it would have received the fairest and most patient consideration with a view to reaching reasonable accord. "We were," said Mr. Lloyd George, "prepared to make all legitimate allowances for the real difficulties under which German and other peoples are labouring as a result of the war, but these proposals are frankly an offence and an exasperation and, as one anxious for the restoration of the real peace of Europe, I deeply deplore such proposals for they indicate a desire not to perform but to evade the obligations which Germany has incurred."

LOWNESS OF GERMAN TAXATION.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out the lowness of German taxation compared with that of the Allies. He declared that Germany's apparently gigantic debt had been reduced almost to an equality with her pre-war liabilities by a process of depreciating currency. He said that Germany's failure to bring her taxation up to the level of the taxes of the Allies alone constituted an infringement of the Treaty of Versailles and until she imposed at least an equal taxation she would not be able to plead inability to meet the Paris demands. He concluded by saying that further reflection had confirmed the Allies in their first impression that the counter proposals were simply provocative and that it was sheer waste of time to devote sittings to their consideration. He was authorised to make the following declaration on behalf of the Allies:—

ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

The German Government has already defaulted in respect of some of the most important provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, namely delivery of war criminals for trial, disarmament and payment of twenty milliards of gold marks in cash or kind. The Allies have not insisted upon the letter of the bond, have extended the time and have been modified the character of the demands each time the German Government has failed in them. Despite the Treaty and the undertaking given at Spa, the war criminals have not yet been tried let alone punished although evidence has been in the hand of the German Government for months. Military organisations, open and clandestine have been allowed to spring up all over the country, equipped with arms that should have been surrendered. If the German Government sincerely desired to help the Allies to repair their losses, the Allies would still be ready to make allowances for the difficulties of Germany, but the counter-proposals have convinced the allies that the German Government does not intend to carry out the Treaty obligations or is not strong enough in the face of selfish and shortsighted opposition to insist upon the necessary sacrifices. If this were due to the fact that German opinion did not permit it that made the situation serious and leaders of opinion must realise that the Allies will not permit any further paltering with the Treaty. The Allies must act upon the assumption that the German Government is not merely in default but is deliberately in default.

COERCIVE ACTION OUTLINED.

Unless we hear by Monday that German is prepared to accept the Paris decisions or submit proposals which in other equally satisfactory ways will discharge the obligations of the Treaty of Versailles subject to the concessions made in the Paris proposals, we shall from Monday take the following course under the Treaty of Versailles:—Firstly occupy the towns of Duisburg, Ruhrost and Dusseldorf on the right bank of the Rhine, secondly Allies will obtain powers from their respective Parliaments requiring their Nationals to pay a certain proportion of all payments due to Germany on German goods to their several governments, such proportion to be retained on account of the reparations. That is in respect of goods purchased in any allied country from Germany. Thirdly, the amount of duties collected by the German custom houses on external frontiers of occupied territories will be paid to the Reparations Commission and these duties will continue to be levied in accordance with the German tariff. A line of custom houses will be temporarily established on the Rhine and at the bridgeheads occupied by Allied troops. The tariff to be levied on this line both on the entry and exit of goods will be determined by the Allied High Commissioner for the Rhine Territory, in conformity with the instructions of the Allied governments."

VON SIMONS' REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George explained that the second sanction meant the deduction of part of the purchase value of any goods bought from Germany by Allied countries. A certain proportion would be paid into the Exchequer here and the rest will be forwarded to Germany with an exchequer receipt for the amount which had been paid for. Mr. Lloyd George asked whether von Simons would answer now or whether he preferred a meeting in the afternoon. Von Simons replied that he would answer in a few words immediately. He said that the German delegation would examine the speech of Mr. Lloyd George and the documents with the care due to their importance. He undertook to reply before Monday but begged to state that Mr. Lloyd George seemed mistaken with regard to the intentions of the German Government and in their opinion no occasion would arise for the sanctions stated by the Allies.

GERMAN OFFER— A "MOCKERY."

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., March 6.

Recognising the gravity of to-day's conference an unusual crowd witnessed the arrival of delegates including Germans at St. James' Palace this morning. The Conference lasted two hours and it is understood that the Germans have been summoned to appear at the Conference at noon on Monday to give a definite reply to Allied Terms.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day delivered an important speech on behalf of the Allies on the subject of German Reparations.

The Conference was exclusively occupied with the speech by Mr. Lloyd George. He declared that the German offer was a mockery and emphasised that Allied measures did not aim at the annihilation of Germany.

Von Simons replied that he would submit the German reply on Monday. He affirmed that Germany's sentiments were misunderstood and said that in the opinion of the German Government there would be no occasion for coercive measures as they would be unnecessary.

PREMIER CHEERED IN COMMONS.

The German Delegates appeared to be most perturbed as Mr. Lloyd George's speech proceeded and at the close showed signs of deep emotion. The Premier was unusually grave and pre-occupied when he left the Palace.

The Premier was loudly cheered in the House of Commons when he announced the steps to be taken failing German acceptance and described Von Simon's proposals as lamentably and absurdly short of Germany's capacity to pay.

GERMAN VIEWS ON COERCIVE ALLIED ACTION.

TANTAMOUNT TO TEARING UP OF VERSAILLES TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2-15 a.m. March 6.

Berlin.—A feeling of pessimism tinged with defiance is prevalent in Political circles, Despatches from London and Paris talking of the menace of penal measures has elicited the comment that such would mean the tearing up of the Versailles Treaty.

The "Lokalanzeiger" says that the occupation of more German Territory would be to the advantage of the Empire both tactically and politically, because the illegality of such action would free Germany from all obligations under the Treaty, all control Commissions would have to leave Germany and all questions of Peace would have to be settled anew.

The Pan German 'Deutschezeitung" says:—"When the first French soldier marches to a town outside the occupied territory the Treaty of Versailles will cease to exist and we shall again be in a position of a State of War."

IF GERMANY FAILS TO AGREE.

PROPOSED COERCIVE ACTION BY FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 3 a.m., March 6.

An authoritative French source states that failing German acceptance on the bases of the Paris agreement on Reparations by noon on March 7th, the Allies will immediately occupy Duisburg, Ruhrort and Dusseldorf, tax sales of German goods in Allied Countries and establish a customs line on the Rhine under Allied control.

ULTIMATUM WITH SHORT TIME LIMIT.

THREAT OF MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 5.

The gravity of the Allied pronouncement to-day is everywhere recognised. The strictest secrecy is being observed regarding the reply. It is reliably understood, however that the reply will be in the form of an ultimatum giving very short time limit for compliance, coupled with a threat of military and economic action. It is furthe believed that the measures to be taken will entail the occupation of certain German towns. Dusseldorf and Duisburg are mentioned in this connection, also Mannheim and Dortmuende which will constitute the eventual flank guard for larger operations in which Frankfurt and Darmstadt will be embraced in the case of continued German obstinacy. Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Wilson have declared that these plans can be put into execution without remobilisation. It is considered that economic penalties alone would not operate quickly enough.

FRENCH THREAT OF PUNITIVE MEASURES.

EVEN IF ALLIES DO NOT AGREE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 5.

Although the Allies are now unanimous with regard to the course of action they will pursue, it is believed, that an agreement was not reached without considerable conflict of opinion. The "Daily Herald" says that the French threatened to embark on punitive measures alone if the Allies did not agree to immediate action. The Italians supported Mr. Lloyd George, who counselled patience and giving another chance to the Germans.

DUDLEY BYE-ELECTION RESULTS.

A LABOUR VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 6.

The Dudley bye-election necessitated by Mr. Boscawen's appointment as Minister of Agriculture has resulted as follows:—

Wilson (Labour)	10.244
Griffith Boscawen	9.968

U. S. ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., March 6.

Washington.—The Conference of the Senate and the House of Representatives agreed to the Army Appropriation Bill providing for 152 thousand enlisted men during the next financial year. The agreement evidently ensures the passage of the Army Budget Estimates of 285 million dollars during the present session.

U. S. NAVY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 3 a.m., March 6

Washington.—The obstructive tactics of the opposition in the Senate are endangering the passage of the Navy Bill.

UNITED STATES' NAVAL PROGRAMME.

ADVOCACY FOR ADEQUATE NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 6 p.m., March 4.

Washington.—In the course of a debate in the Senate in which an amendment requesting a naval disarmament conference was carried, an attempt by Mr. Walsh to extend the scope of the amendment to include general disarmament was defeated.

During the Executive Session with closed doors America's relations were frankly discussed. Senator Lodge said that in view of the present controversies with Japan and America's position in the world affairs the United States should continue the present naval programme. It is also reported that he emphasised the desirability of advising Japan of America's readiness to spend millions to protect her interests in the Pacific. It is understood that President Harding was quoted as advocating an adequate navy.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi sharply challenged Mr. Lodge's contentions sarcastically referring to the closing of the doors of the Senate and characterising Mr. Lodge's arguments with regard to the Japanese relations as "bugaboo."

U. S. NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 6.

A Washington message states that it will be impossible to pass the Naval Appropriations Bill in the present session. A new bill has been drawn up for the special session, which will probably be called for on April 4th.

FURTHER APPOINTMENT TO U. S. CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 6.

A Washington message states that Mr. James J. Dawes has been appointed Secretary of Labour and George B. Christian Secretary to the President.

EMPIRE'S CONTRIBUTION TO NAVY.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

REAR-ADMIRAL ADAIR'S PLEA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 12 noon March 5.

Rear-Admiral Adair made a typically blunt sailor's speech with regard to the Empire's contribution to the maintenance the Navy on the motion for adjournment of the House of Commons. He prefaced his remarks by saying it was high time we announced our naval policy to the world. If we disclaimed rivalry in battleship building, millions of money and possibly future war might be saved. There were only the United States and Japan to consider. The treaties were liable to come to an end. He continued by saying that if we built battleships it would be necessary to develop the great bases at an enormous cost and in this connection we would have to turn Singapore into another Rosyth

Rear-Admiral Adair submitted that the Dominions and other possessions had not done half enough towards the upkeep of the Navy. On the basis of the volume of trade they ought to contribute two-fifths of the cost of the Navy. The cry for a "White Australia" meant a Navy there at least comparable with that of Japan. India had contributed very little. Canada's Navy was a lamentable failure. South Africa's contribution in view of its trade was ridiculous. The West Indies, West Africa. East Africa, the Mauritius, Hongkong and a hundred other places from which tremendous trade flowed both ways contributed nothing. Read-Admiral Adair asked why not? We could not afford to compete with a country like America unless the Dominions paid a part of the cost.

Sir J. Craig replied in a soothing strain stating that the Navy estimates would be introduced on March 16th. and it would not be proper to anticipate them. The gallant Admiral's remarks would be carefully reviewed and would help the Cabinet to come to a decision.

RESIGNATIONS ON NAVY LEAGUE.

DIFFERENCE IN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 5.

Five members of the Executive Committee of the Navy League including Mr. Arnold White Vice Chairman, Mr. Archibald Hurd, the "Daily Telegraph's Naval Correspondent, and Admiral E. Fremantle have resigned. It is understood that their resignations are due to the ascendant group pronouncing in favour of the earliest possible Anglo-American agreement with a view to limitation of armaments, while the five members hold that the League's business is to concentrate upon the maintenance of Britain's naval supremacy at all costs.

EGYPT'S RELATION WITH BRITAIN.

PROTECTORATE TO BE REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 3 a.m., March 6.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Harmsworth declared that although Government had not reached final decisions with regard to Lord Milner's recommendations they had invited the Sultan to nominate a delegation to confer with Britain with a view to substituting for the Protectorate some form of relationship which will secure British Interests and meet the legitimate aspirations of Egypt.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PROGRAMME.

TO SUBMIT PROPOSALS TO CABINET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., March 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George replying to Mr. Alfred Davies stated that Mr. Churchill did not expect to meet any Arab leaders and hoped to remain only for ten days in Egypt and for a few days in Palestine. He would then return to submit proposals to the Cabinet. Government's Policy would be declared in the House of Commons after Easter.

The Broach Educational Society unanimously resolved to make the Broach New English School a Rastriya School from the 10th instant.

On Monday last a complete *hartal* was observed in Broach on account of Mr. Yakub Hassan's arrest.

The strike of Broach mill operatives continues.

I. C. S AND REFORMS.

CANNOT USEFULLY PARTICIPATE IN THE SCHEME.

MR. MONTAGU'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., March 5.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Joyson Hicks Mr. Montagu stated that his despatch to the Viceroy in October 1920 in no way over-rode the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee regarding the Indian Civil Servants, who felt that they could not usefully participate in the Reform Schemes. The recommendations could be adopted without devising a pension scale and any such case, which came before the Secretary of State in Council would be dealt with in strict accord with the recommendations and pledges which he had given to the House.

In reply to Sir William Davison Mr. Montagu said that Parliament was fully entitled to seek information but he trusted it would not seek to intervene in matters specifically entrusted to the Indian Legislatures.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN AS FREE-MASONS.

DISAPPROVED BY UNITED GRAND LODGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., March 6.

The quarterly meeting of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons approved the Grand Lodge Officers' refusal to recognise what were regarded as clandestine lodges where women were admitted as members.

"ARCHITECTURAL IMPRESSIONS IN MESPOT."

LECTURE BY MAJOR WARREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., March 6.

Lecturing on Architectural Impressions in Mesopotamia before the Institute of British Architects, Major Warren said that the Bridge of Boats spanning the Tigris had been named after General Stanley Maude and the erection of a monument designed by Sir Goscombe John over General Maude's grave at Baghdad was projected.

INTERNATIONAL CREDITS SCHEME.

LEAGUE APPOINTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 3 a.m., March 6.

The Economic Commission of the Council of the League of Nations has taken measures to carry out the International Credits scheme and has adopted a Geneva subcommittee consisting of M. Avenol (France) Sir Strakosch (South Africa) and Terwuigen (Holland), which provisionally takes over the duties assigned to the International Commission recommended under the scheme.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

PREMIER'S WILLINGNESS FOR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 3 a.m., March 6.

Replying to Question in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said he had repeatedly expressed his readiness to confer on the problem of the Irish Government with any one who could legitimately claim to speak on behalf of the Irish people. Government were willing to facilitate the meeting of elected representatives of Irish people to discuss the situation, but a few Sinn Fein Members who were suspected on good grounds of participating directly in murder could not possibly be permitted to meet. He emphasised that the laying down of arms was essential to any question of truce.

EARLIER CURFEW BILL IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 6.

In consequence of continued disturbances, the curfew in Dublin will henceforth be rung at nine o'clock instead of ten. This will probably necessitate majority of the places of amusement closing down.

Official & Personal.

Her Excellency attended a meeting of the Infants' Welfare Scheme at the Sleater Road Centre on Friday morning.

Her Excellency presided at a meeting of the National Indian Association at Government House on Friday afternoon.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Friday.

Sir Valentine Chirol has arrived at Government House on Friday.

Her Excellency received H. H. the Maharani of Mysore at Government House on Saturday morning.

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Poona City, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours,
(Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak.

Similar busts and statues of Lok and other eminent persons will be available at the Premier sculpture studio, Girgaum Bombay.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

IMPERIAL DELHI AGAIN.

PUBLIC LIFE—A SUPPRESSED MOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some years ago one whose personality was identified with "The Chronicle" deferred to certain bureaucratic transactions in Delhi as "associations which made 'Imperial Delhi' a byword of contemptuous irony", and never was this truer than it is to-day. The history of the present phase of the political life of Delhi is nearly four years old, during which period the unhappy metropolis has been a conspicuous victim of bureaucratic excesses of a great variety. The *Pardesi* representatives of the bureaucracy have treated all signs of public life and self-organising efforts of the citizens as intolerable insults to their competence, and have done all in their power to crush them ruthlessly under one specious pretext or another.

An erratic District Magistrate, borrowed from the military, had pursued a somewhat long course of autocratic operations, when in the first half of the year 1917 the Besantine Home Rule movement, sponsored in Delhi by Miss L. Gmeiner, appeared here in the form of a public reading room. This was more than the then Chief Commissioner of Delhi could tolerate and as readers of "The Chronicle" are familiar with the sequel I shall not go into details. But it would not be out of place to recall that the Italian symbolism with which the Chief Commissioner regaled, Miss Gmeiner then namely that the Government "held the hilt-end of the knife", has been conspicuously characteristic of all bureaucratic dealings during the past four years—in fact rising from crest to crest in a wave of crescendo. I need not repeat all the manifestations of bureaucratic aberrations, which have made the civic life of Delhi "suppressed moan" and a racking torture; but a statement of the salient points of the process by which the citizens of the metropolis have been intimidated and coerced into silence can tire none.

In the year 1917, the District Magistrate of Delhi was pleased to evoke the aid of Section 30 of the Police Act to restrict the polemic activities of the citizens, enjoining conveners of public meetings to notify their intention of holding public meetings in any "place of public resort", to the District Magistrate and the Superintendent Police. It was an order manifestly in excess of the law under which it was supposed to have been passed. Any student of law would know that Section 30 of Act 5 1861 never contemplated "to restrict the right to hold public meetings" (*vide* Report of the Select Committee). But who cares for the "scrap of paper" called law in the jargon of those who pin their stupid faith on anything. As none attempted to test the validity of this *ukase*, the District Magistrate of the day went a step further and required the conveners of public meetings to supply him or the S. P. names of speakers, the subject on which they would speak and other particulars, and more than once the duration of public meetings was restricted. It is a pity the issue was not tried in a court of law during the pre-Non-Cooperation days. However the question was raised in the late Legislative Council by Sir (then Mr.) Surendranath Banerjea, and the able Home Member defended the District Magistrate's action—probably because he had not referred to law books on the subject. Poor old Surendra Baba believing "expediency" to be "the sovereign quality of statesmanship" beat an honourable retreat and did not press the point home It was sickening; for we had hoped to see a glaring blunder duly rectified; but considerations of false prestige apparently prevented Government from respecting the law they themselves had made. This was not enough; for some time in December 1917, "all public meetings" were disallowed—it was during Mr. Montagu's stay in Delhi Under what law this was done the heeldered bureaucrats did not even pretend to explain. This was followed by "muzzling" orders in June, 1918, and unsuccessful prosecutions. Towards the end of the same year the procession of the President-elect of the Indian National Congress was prohibited along a certain route, and the sittings of the Congress itself had to be guarded against the illegal order just referred to by resorting to a silly fiction of paying a nominal rent for the land on which the pandal had been erected, thus converting a place ordinarily of "public resort" into a private enclosure rented by the Reception Committee. This was done at the instance of the same District Magistrate! Then came the Rowlatt Act and Satyagraha agitation, the cold-blooded shooting of a number of the residents of Delhi in April, 1919, and consequently the announcement that Delhi was a "disturbed" area. Since then, but for a short respite of a few weeks Delhi has continued to be "proclaimed" area. Recently certain volunteer corps were declared "unlawful associations" under an obsolescent Act (the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908). For four years has the bureaucracy baffled relentlessly against the self-organising instincts and efforts of the people of Delhi, and can they in the face of these facts either expect us to feel anything but sour, or fairly claim that the administration of Delhi is not based on "terrorism"? There is such a thing as taking mean—nay, base—advantage of others and that is what the foreign administrators of Delhi are doing to-day, in regard to Non-Cooperators, under the very nose of those who profess very high principles and shrug their shoulders when roundly accused of retailing platitudes. What earthly good can the most earnest appeals for "cooperation" do, when all our daily experience points to the negation of such appeals? How these unjust and glaringly autocratic and terroristic methods rile and rasp us, we alone know; and we also know that a thousand reforms would be no better than "sterile vice" so long as real public life and honest patriotic efforts are subjected to draconian penalty. With all the restraining and chastening influence the non-violent Non-Cooperation creed has over our activity—"thought, word and deed"—the manner in which these outrages have been perpetrated against the very "rights of citizenship" of which these foreigners boast, cannot fail to embitter those whom they affect. And let no one be deluded that the majority of us have been insensible to the sting of the wrong. No wild and windy oratory in the Council chambers can soothe the racking pain we feel every moment of our lives in our marrow. We have ceased to expect honesty, justice, or even very ordinary fairplay from those whom we fatten on our sweated earnings, and who insolently turn round and claim to be our "*masters*." The evil is deeper than any tinkering "Reforms" can penetrate. The sore festers more and more as you attempt to hide it under costly brocade of talk. We who *feel* the realities, the grim facts in our bones so far from being soothed and lulled by talk, feel our injuries all the more poignantly, and ask ourselves "How long?"—Yours, etc.,

M. ASAF ALI.

Kucha Chelan,
Delhi, Feb. 28.

"SMASH THIS MOVEMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dyer sometime ago under the influence of Ahirman or some other power of darkness was prevailed upon to launch an Eleventh Commandment for Indians to obey. But poor soul, he being a military man and having no literary attainments completed his task in a very clumsy fashion. The Eleventh Commandment "Thou Shalt Not Agitate" has provoked the derisive laughter of the whole world excepting a few bureaucrats and believers of the White Creed Supremacy. His precious Commandment would have been forgotten, had it not been for the support of a powerful coadjutor who in might could aptly be termed a veritable giant in comparison to the puny Dyer, for while the latter tried to pose as a prophet, the former has actually created a Jagat-guru. The New Holy Gita which His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur preaches to the despairing Government of India is wonderfully heartening and full of Olympian sublimity and if the Government of India like Arjuna of old does not destroy by root and branch this Kaurava multitude of Non-Cooperationists then all one can say is that the Government should pack its bag and baggage and leaving H. H. the Manaraja as its vicegernt here, clear off for a few years to London and other congenial towns. Some of the precious gems culled from the letter of His Highness are given below with notes making them easy.

(1) "Students from various native States have also joined this movement of non-cooperation and might preach this mischievous doctrine in Indian States also." Note.—The cat is out of the bag. The students may describe how the revenues of the State are squandered on wrestlers, buffoons and dancing girls, while the poor ryots are ground down and are living in extreme poverty. Therefore says H. H. "Smash this movement."

(2) "To be a Gandhi is a very easy thing at present and men without money or reputation can play the part of Gandhi as their position is safe." To lead a blameless holy life, to feel for the woes of his countrymen, to preach truth, fearlessness and Ahinsa (non-violence) and to abjure luxuries is all very easy, but to rule despotically, to squander the taxes realised from the poor tillers of the soil for one's whims and pleasures, and to feed on daintiest delicacies while all round people may be starving, this is all very difficult. It requires a stony heart, a callous conscience and an epicurean appetite. Therefore says H. H. "Smash this movement."

(3) "If the Government does not use the Military and the Police, what is the use of the Military and the Police." The army is usually employed for the defence of the country and the Police for the suppression of crimes. But H. H.'s new doctrine reveals stupendous wisdom. He exhorts those concerned to use the Military and the Police for destroying non-violent Non-Cooperation and thus making Jallianwala Baghs in every town and hamlet and therefore he is truly inspired when he says "Smash this movement."

(4) "It is not too late yet I have just received a letter from Lord Sydenham and he also agrees to my suggestion." When the Messiah of repression agrees, why is there hesitation.

Smash this movement at once.

(5) "The Extremists are more especially Brahmins and they are all educated and intelligent." Education and intelligence are unpardonable crimes in the eyes of H. H. Therefore smash this movement.

(6) "The Brahmin Jagatgurus almost all of them have a hostile attitude against Government but the Kshtriya Jagatguru that I have created is completely under my influence and will always side with Government." The Brahmin Jagatgurus are all obsolete and out of place with their notion of Ahinsa and the doctrine of the Karma. Ramdas one of them was such a fool that when the illustrious Shivaji bestowed upon him the whole Kingdom of Maharashtra, he poor simple man spurned the lordly heritage and preferred his hut to the fortress, the capital of Rajgarh. But the Khshtyra Jagatguru is not such an idiot, He will always side with the Government. He is my creation, and according to the proverb "Like father like son" he also says "Smash this movement."

(7) "The Extremists are so much afraid of me that they would some day or other send a deputation to Government not to allow me to make speeches in British India." The Extremist have non-cooperated all along. They have boycotted the Councils and Assemblies but my influence and oratory are of such an overwhelming nature that to silence me they will co-operate with the Government. Therefore smash this movement.

(8) "They (public) are prejudiced by the rabid speeches of Gandhi, Shaukat Ali Mohamed Ali, etc." People will say that Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, Mohamed Ali are not Brahmins and hence this movement is not a Brahmin movement as defined by me, but my Jagatguru after performing Tantric puja and drinking a tumbler Bhang (the modern equivalent of Soma) has pronounced that Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, Mohamed Ali, etc., were all Brahmins in their previous incarnations. Therefore smash this movement.

(9) "If the Non-Cooperation movement succeeds the Indian States will be at their mercy." Let the millions of cultivators remain poverty-stricken and woefully ignorant but let not the Rajas, Maharajas and Nawabs suffer in any of their privileges. Therefore smash this movement.

If Dyer a disgraced and irresponsible soldier has earned the derision of the world, the Maharaja as an autocratic ruler of a State deserves the contempt of all patriotic Indians on account of his meddlesome letter.—Yours, etc.

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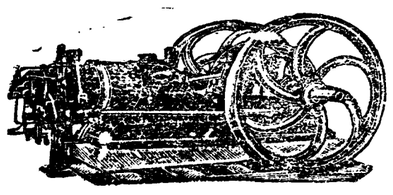

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

"TRUTH REVEALED."

We have before us two books dealing in a critical spirit with Christianity—two books as different in point of view, manner and intention as could be imagined, yet curiously alike in the conclusions which the authors reach. One is "The Message of Christ" by Mr. A. S. Wadia—a work of criticism of the most approved modern type the other a translation of the Izhar-ul-Hakk, a book written to refute, in detail the lucubrations of a certain missionary who attacked Islam by impugning the authority of the Coran. Mr. Wadia's book is the more interesting to the general reader, since it is written for the general reader in a pleasant style; while Izhar-ul-Hakk is controversial and its wealth of learning is not well expressed in English, Mr. Wadia is concerned with the teaching of Christ and not with "Christianity" which has always tended to ignore his teaching for the sake of doctrines which he never taught. In fact, he makes it clear that Jesus Christ was not a Christian; so when he says, as he does at the outset that he himself is not a Christian, the statement does not necessarily mean that he is not a follower of Christ. The views expressed in his book do not differ from those of Unitarian Christians, who, sweeping away the mystifying doctrines of the Incarnation and the Trinity observe Christ's precepts his precepts as a Prophet and instructor of mankind. In fact this book is no more than a vindication of the character of Jesus and his teaching from the false opinions which have been imposed by ecclesiasticism or, as he is pleased to call it, "Churchianity"—and from the no less false ideas of "Anti-Christs" like Fredrich Nitsche, whom he criticises, oddly, from the orthodox Christian's standpoint, but with tolerance. We should have thought that this quotation from the great anti-Christian philosopher which Mr. Wadia considers "in a large measure justified by facts" would have been sufficient to prevent his calling Nietsche "Anti-Christ," in spite of Nietsche's own assumption of that title:

"The Christion Church is built up in complete contradiction of the Gospel, and it has ever shown deadly hostility to all honesty, to all loftiness, to all frank and kindly humanity. The Christian notion of guilt and punishment and the so-called moral order of the universe was invented to oppose science—that is, to oppose the deliverance of man from the priest. The Christian priest lives upon "sins," and is the most dangerous kind of parasite as being the actual venomous spider of existence."

Surely, if this statement is "in a large measure justified by facts", the Christian Church, not Nietsche, is the anti-Christ! Mr. Wadia succeeds in bringing out the personality of Christ, as well as the essential points of his teaching in a lucid way and with an evident veneration for his subject which should secure him a fair hearing even from those who strongly differ from his views. He writes in perfect English (though the word "uplift," as a substantive has a transatlantic ring) and almost the only criticism of his work, as literature, which we find to make, is that, in the quotations in which it abounds G K. Chesterton looms as large as Browning, and H. G. Wells as Nietsche. which suggests the current English journalistic, rather than a literary estimate.

The Izhar-ul-Hakk was, written to confute a Christian missionary who had ventured to make light of the Coran; and we can imagine that if the said missionary ever read this learned work, he repented sorely of his rashness. For the learned author after showing all the reasons which exist even from the point of view of Christians for doubting the divine authority and even the authenticity of the Old and New Testaments as they are read to-day, goes on to show that the Coran as it is read to-day gives no such cause for doubt to the believer. He sweeps aside, as ruthlessly as Mr. Wadia, the dogmas of the Christian Church which hide Christ's real message and significance, and shows how the Coran enlarges on Christ's message and continues it, extending it to all mankind, and from the individual human soul to the collective human soul, which we envisage when we speak of human progress. The Holy Coran has never been presented fairly to the English people, all the existing translations being quite unworthy of the Arabic, whereas the English translation of the Bible is superior to the original in choice of language as every student of the Greek Testament and of the Vulgate knows. The Coran in Arabic is terse; in English it is made diffuse. because of the concern of the translators with the literal meaning rather than the sense. In Arabic it is in the loftiest poetic language; in English, it is made prosaic and commonplace. The same criticism applies to its translation into every other European language that we know of. Yet even the disfigured it has earned the reverence of many thinkers Verily "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and it must be due to the lack of the critical faculty in missionaries—for which we do not blame them for obviously, if they had that faculty, they would not be missionaries—that they venture to attack a book which had the reverence of men like Gibbon, Goetho and Voltaire, for whom the Bible was an incoherent mass of poetry and legends. Mr. Wadia, as a Unitarian seems to us to stand on exactly the same ground as the author of Izhar-ul-Hakk, in face of current Christianity. In his "Message of Christ" he never mentions the Coran or El Islam. We hope that some day we may have his views upon that later Gospel which declares; "verily those who believe, and those who keep the Jew's religious rule, and Christians and Sabaeans—whosoever believes in Allah and the Last Day *and does good works*—their reward is with their Lord. and there shall no fear come upon them, neither shall they suffer grief."

A criticism of current Muhammadanism in the light of the real teaching of the Prophet, on much the same lines as his present work, would be interesting and useful, and would, we think, be welcomed by all Muslims at the present time.

*"The Message of Christ." By A. S. Wadia. Dent & Sons, London. "Ishar-ul-Hakk or Truth Revealed". By Rahimtullah Talob Muhajiri Mecca. Published by Ghulam Mohammed Ebn. Haji Hafez Sadek; Rander, Dist. Surat.

THE PEOPLE OF BOMBAY.

"Tribes and Castes of Bombay." By R. E. Enthoven C.I.E., issued under the orders of the Bombay Government Vol. I.

Most of the larger provinces of India have not only their district manuals, but also their dictionaries of tribes and castes. Bombay could boast of district gazetteers, in which a vast mass of information about the people and their manners and customs could be found. But those compilations cover much larger ground, and when a community is noticed under several districts, repetition cannot be easily avoided. The volumes compiled by Sir James Campbell are admirable in their own way, but ethnography has made continued progress since they were published. In 1901 the Government of India ordered an ethnographical survey to be undertaken in all the larger provinces, and for some time funds, though not ample, were supplied. Ere long even this provision was stopped, and in this presidency Mr. Enthoven, the Superintendent in charge, carried on the work voluntarily with the assistance of equally enthusiastic honorary coadjutors. Nearly 300 monographs were prepared and circulated for criticism and finally added to the survey record. At last, twenty years after the initiation of the undertaking, we are able to congratulate the Superintendent and the public on the appearance of the first volume of the dictionary which reaches "he word "Ghanche."

This compilation will bear comparison with any that has been published in other provinces, and is a monument of information and research. The appearance, dress, food, occupation, numerical strength, religion, marriage, funeral and customs and ceremonies, descent, social structure and other particulars are supplied in most cases, and the results of personal enquiry as well as the contents of existing literature are set forth with admirable clearness. The first volume deals with communities such as Bene Israel, Bhil, Bohra Brahman, Dhed and many others. each interesting in its own way, and it is not possible to conceive of a volume which can possess more "human interest" than an account of the surrounding tribes and castes. A tribe is "a unit based on common descent," while a caste is "a unit founded on common occupation, common residence, common language, or common political control." As nations are believed to possess peculiar mental characteristics, tribes and castes are also credited with certain moral attributes, which are sometimes summarised in proverbs. The gossip recorded in Sir James Campbell's volumes is not all reproduced by Mr. Enthoven but in this volume also, one occasionally comes across moral delineations. Thus it is said of the Bhil that he is "frank, thriftless, timid, fond of spirits, and loathes steady work." In the same paragraph it is added that in the Mahi Kanta "they go armed with bows and arrows ready to fight with each other or their neighbours" and that in the Panch Mahals some sixty years ago "there were almost daily complants of their daring aggressions." Can they be really timid even when they settle down as peaceful agriculturists?

The endogamous and exogamous subdivisions of castes are so numerous that a complete enumeration of them must entail much labourious research. The Gujar Brahmans are divided into 93 endogamous sections, and the Dhangars into 118 exogamous groups. The names are all given in this volume, but seldom their meaning. which can not always be satisfactorily explained. Even educated Brahmans are not certain why the Chitpavans and the Shenvis are so called. Mr. Enthoven refers to two proposed derivations of the latter word, but not to the suggestion made by Sir R. G. Bhandarkar many years ago that it is a corruption of Senapati, which, like Dalvi. would mean a military commander. Probably several sources have supplied similar words, which are thefore confounded with one another. The village accountant's name, Shenai. is from Arabic shahna, a taxgatherer. "Bhaga" appears to be the Arabic baga, chief. Much research is still needed to throw light on the names of tribes and castes, and the smaller social groups. Mr. Enthoven explains how twelve of the surnames of Devanga families, such as Bhandari, Chavre, Dhole, Divate and others, denote functions performed during marriages, but on the same page the exogamous groups of Kanarese Devangas are noticed and no explanation is attempted. In the Introduction Mr. Enthoven remarks that the similarity of origin between the Mahrata Devaks and the Kanarese Baligs has not hitherto been suspected. The origin of totemistic beliefs may be similar, but the two words are not similarly devided. "Bali" is not suggestive of the divinity of the totem. It primarily signifies a place or vicinity. We should like the pronunciation of Indian words to be correctly indicated in future editions.

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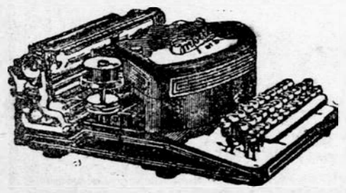

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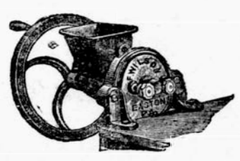

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